Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 80. HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 1904.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

NEW PALI ROAD

Section of the Big Ridge Blown to Pieces.

ROCKS AND EARTH REMOVED

Success of Blasting Operations Yesterday.

Large Number of Spectators Present—Contractors Are Well Satisfied.

Upwards of 200 people rode, drove, walked or pedalled up to the Pali yesterday afternoon to see the big ledge of rocks blown out into space. Two of the brothers of St. Louis College had a number of pupils at the summit, and they walked all the way. President Dole made the trip horseback and showed the keenest interest in the work; strangers, malahinis and kamaainas were there, and every one pronounced the blast a success.

The ledge was the large one on the right, about 1,000 feet from the top of the Pali, beginning from the road and extending at an angle of 40 degrees to a point where the clouds come down to earth. The portion blasted was from a point where the narrow trail marks the line of the new road, and extending about 500 feet straight up the slope. In all, there were 19 holes bored to an average depth of 20 feet, in each of which was placed from 100 to 250 pounds of black powder. There was but one exception; the eighth hole from the end, for some reason, had 150 sticks of giant powder, and this blast, while making the loudest report, loosened no more rock than the others.

The blasts were booked for 2 p. m., and at that hour the crowd was ready to take observations, but one of the holes was not ready, so the crowd waited and the people occupied their time watching the preparations from the top of the Pali. One lady permitted her little child to climb to the stone wall and throw rocks down the hill. This act of casting temptation into the face of fate prompted some of the bystanders to make mental calculations as to how long it would take the kid to go to the bottom, provided it should slip while the mother was away. Then shouting was heard from the direction of the ledge, and half a dozen white flags in the hands of as many employes were seen fluttering. These were signals that everything was in readiness for lighting the fusees, and the laborers began to scatter. Johnny Wilson was seen to hang by the rope that has been used to help the boys up the incline. Quickly he ran along the trail, followed by Henry Crane. When they reached the point where the crowd had assembled, they waved their flags and the stately form of L. M. Whitehouse, with W. G. Gorham, Joe Cuni and Charlie Winchester as a background, came into view. Whitehouse shouted again to the men below, waved his arms and started upward. Cuni went down to the first hole and the work began.

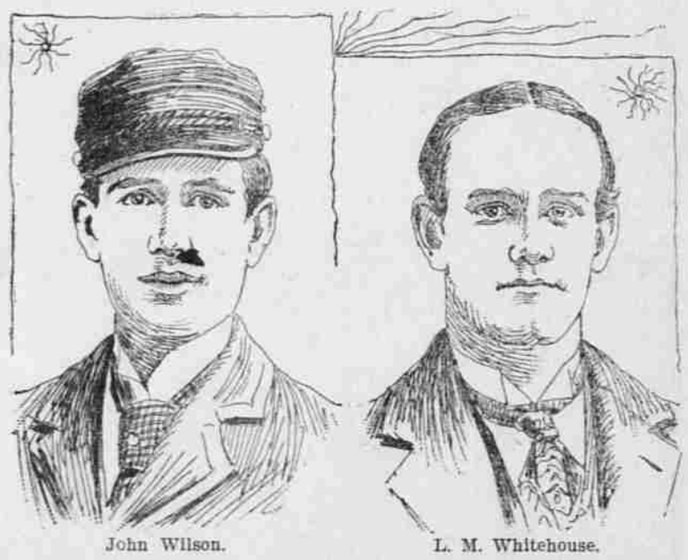
A little later a curl of white smoke was seen coming out of the ground, then another and another, so near to each other that their smoke mingled together. Joe Cuni's part of the work was done, and he made his way down the bank and around the corner. Then Winchester took up the trail, and, with a lighted cigar, touched off the fusees of three more. Gorham was next with three; then he joined Whitehouse, and the two would dart up the steep hill for a short distance, stoop down and start another fuse, and a curl of smoke would shoot skyward. When these two reached the top they were mere pigmies in size to the eyes of the spectators, and the ledge had the appearance of the sulphur banks at the Volcano.

Scarcely had Whitehouse and Gorham disappeared from view when there was a roar and a mighty upheaval of earth and lava. Thousands of pieces of rock, from the size of an egg upward to that of a window, were loosened and shot out into the valley a thousand feet or more from the bed they had rested in for time immemorial. Downward rushed the tons of red dirt and boulders like a torrent of water and carrying sticks and trees with it to the bottom of the gulch. This blast closed the old road forever—not for a month—as Minister King ordered. The first explosion was at 3:08 p. m., and in 15 minutes the finale was rung off. From start to finish there was an almost constant roar, caused by the rock and loose soil rolling down the mountain. This had hardly ceased when sharp cannonading was heard coming from the other side of the ridge. About 10 blasts, smaller than the 19, were sent off, but they were not in view of the crowd.

In the main blasts the tendency of the smaller rocks was upward and outward across the old road and far out into the valley; only once did they come in the direction of the spectators, and then not near enough to cause any alarm. It was estimated that nearly 8,000 tons of rock and earth were sent down the mountain by means of the 19 blasts, to accomplish which more than 3,000 pounds of black powder and 50 pounds of giant powder (75 per cent nitro-glycerine) were used. Contractor Wilson was seen last night and asked as to the success of the affair from the standpoint of a contractor.

"It was a success in every way, and Mr. Whitehouse and myself are perfectly satisfied. It is gratifying to us that such large blasts could be set off and such a volume of rock removed in the presence of so many people without a single accident. You know," continued the young man, "we promised to 'give the show' at 2 p. m., but the rain we had last night got into the holes and gave us a lot of trouble. One of them we could not clean out, even after working three-quarters of an hour at it, so we decided to use giant powder. You remember it—the noisy fellow that threw out the big boulders. Whitehouse? Oh, he's tickled to death. He and Gorham reached the top of the ridge just as the first charge went off; a severe rumble followed, and they thought the entire ridge would give way, so they went down the other side as far as they could, counted reports and waited results. When they found the ridge was not going to tumble they climbed back and surveyed the debris.

"The ridge for almost its entire length along the side where the blasting was done has been so loosened that we will have no difficulty in removing it with picks or bars. We are well satisfied and the road will be completed in December."



John Wilson. L. M. Whitehouse.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS OF THE NEW PALI ROAD.

PATCHEN WINS FROM POINTER

A Match Race for a Big Purse at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 22.—Joe Patchen easily defeated Star Pointer two out of three heats at the fair grounds today. Pointer won the first heat in 2:03¾, breaking the State record. The big bay acted badly in the second and third heats, and Patchen got the $2000 purse.

Patchen got the pole in the first heat after several bad starts. They had gone but a few yards when Patchen broke and and did not get down to business again until he reached the three-eighths pole, after which he gained on Pointer, but the latter passed under the wire a winner by two and a half lengths. Time by quarters, 0:31¾—1:03¾—1:34½—2:03¾.

In the second heat Star Pointer had the pole. Just as the quarter was reached he began to break and made a very poor showing the rest of the distance. Patchen leading him at the finish by several lengths with ease. Time 2:11½.

In the third heat Star Pointer was again on the pole and proved to be an easy thing for Patchen. The starter had barely said the word "Go!" when Pointer commenced to break, and the heat was won by Patchen without any exertion in 2:07½.

Vanderveer of the U. S. S. Philadelphia will bring back with him all the latest wrinkles in songs.

LODGED IN JAIL

Murderers of Dr. Smith Were Captured.

ONE MAKES CONFESSION

Fine Generalship of Attorney W. A. Kinney.

Eight Persons Implicated—Inspired by Revenge—Family Conspiracy.

The great murder mystery has been solved and the disclosures made at the preliminary examination unfold a tale of conspiracy and murder which resembles a chapter in a yellow novel and "All murders past do stand excused in this."

The officials of the Government who worked upon the case and untangled a thread in a day which, twenty-four hours before, seemed beyond the power of the island force to straighten, deserve much credit. W. A. Kinney, with his superior knowledge of law and the native character, did not tarry long after his arrival, for he had not been in Koloa but a few hours when the guilty people were apprehended. From the information obtainable, unless there should be a still deeper scheme, there seems no doubt of the guilt of the chief prisoner. The picture below is from a photograph taken by a member of the Advertiser staff in the jail yard yesterday.

Shortly after 9 a. m. yesterday, a gang of eight prisoners—one an elderly woman—marched up Fort street on their way from the steamer James Makee at the Inter-Island wharf to Oahu Jail, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Coney of Kauai and other police officers and in their midst, with head hung down, was a tall, lean native Hawaiian with dejected mien. Upon the faces of none was stamped what one expects to see when murderers are concerned. The tall fellow was none other than Kapea, against whom there seems to be unmistakable evidence that he was the man who committed the dastardly act which sent Dr. Jared K. Smith of Lihue to his death on the night of September 24th. About him were his relatives, against whom there seems likewise to be conclusive proof that they were implicated in the murder. All were safely stowed away in cells in Oahu Jail, and the guards cautioned to be particularly vigilant. The police authorities who had the matter in charge feel that a great burden has been lifted from their shoulders, and that they may now gain a much needed rest. They feel that in capturing the supposed murderer of Dr. Smith they have been well paid for their work. The offer of the reward of $1,000 did not reach Kauai until after the clue leading to the arrest of those implicated had been obtained and work begun, and will not, therefore, be paid.

Shortly after arrival at the Police Station, Marshal Brown was kind enough to invite the representatives of the various papers into his private office, where he gave them the particulars of the murder of Dr. Smith. Having been on the scene and most active in ferreting out the criminal, he was most competent to speak on the subject.

Marshal Brown told of the arrival of the James Makee at Kauai and of their arrival in Koloa, the scene of the murder. They were then absolutely in the dark, and it seemed for a while as if nothing would be learned for many days to come.

Sundry events, however, pointed to the members of the household of Kaio as having some connection with the crime, and after the authorities had been notified of the murder, a short time after it was committed, Ainaike and Kauia-a, two native policemen, in company with a Portuguese and not Deputy Sheriff Hipa, called at the house of Kaio, a man of some means, living about two miles away from the home of the Smiths, and found him and the remainder of the inmates of the house asleep. It seems that the suspicions were based on remarks made by the men when Dr. Smith ordered the two women to report to Honolulu as leper suspects.

They were all in bed, with the exception of Kakalia. On Sunday he was arrested, but proving an alibi satisfactorily, was released.

On Monday the people of the Kaio family were brought before the Attorney-General and the Marshal and rigidly examined, but no satisfaction could be gained.

The Kaio house was occupied by the following:

Kaio, half Malay; an owner of teams, plows, etc., an uncle of the Kaahea boys, and a native of considerable wealth.

Paupau, the mistress of Kaio, and the woman who is supposed to have urged on the murder of Dr. Smith.

Kapea Kaahea, the supposed murderer.

Iosepa Kaahea, brother of the murderer, and his right-hand man, and the one who turned State's evidence.

Johnny Kaahea, the young boy, a brother of the other two Kaaheas, and the one who gave the first signs which led to the arrest of the murderers and his accomplices.

Pua, the 13-year-old daughter of Paupau by her former husband, Kimo Luka, and the girls who was ordered by Dr. Smith to report as a leper suspect.

Also, a little 5-year-old boy, a son of Paupau by Kaio.

On the night of the murder others were in the house. Kakalia, mentioned above, was one of the outsiders.

It was at this juncture that the Mikahala arrived with Attorney W. A. Kinney aboard. Armed with the clue that had been furnished by the police authorities of Kauai, he set to work, after giving it as his opinion that the suspicions were well founded.

The Kaio family were brought before him and questioned separately as to where each had been for a week back. Every little detail was carefully dealt with, while every word was recorded in shorthand by B. L. Marx of the Foreign Office. Contradictions were noticed, but the first inkling of suspicious circumstances was received when Johnny, the youngest of the Kaahea brothers, became tangled up and gave a few facts away.



KAPEA KAAHEA,
Principal in the Dr. Smith Murder Case.

Mr. Kinney saw his chance and pulled the ropes tighter about the boy. He told him that if he would tell the whole truth about the affair, no harm would come to him. However, if he persisted in telling something that was meant to deceive, he would get himself into deep trouble.

This was too much for Johnny. He gave in completely, and said that, on the night of the murder he, with his two brothers, were supposed to sleep in the dining room of the Kaio house. At about 9 o'clock Kapea and Iosepa arose, dressed, and, walking out into the corral near the house, saddled their horses and rode away, in what direction he could not exactly tell. They returned again near midnight and seemed to be very much excited about something. They had been in bed but a very short time when Ainaike and Kauia-a, the police officers, called at the house and found Kakalia the only person absent.

Iosepa was then brought before Mr. Kinney. At first the brother was very stubborn in his denial as to knowledge of any of the facts in connection with the murder. He was told that, in the event of his making a clean breast of the whole affair, he would be used as a witness for the prosecution and would receive no punishment. Besides that, it would do him no good to hold out, as his younger brother had given away the whole thing. With this state of affairs before him, Iosepa decided that it would be best for him to tell everything.

Then came to light the whole story of the tragedy, in which Kapea was dwelt upon by his own brother as the murderer of Dr. Smith.

Iosepa said that on Monday, September 20th, Dr. Smith had ordered Paupau and the 13-year-old girl, Pua, to report as leper suspects. This did not create a very kindly feeling, and it was decided that, in order to obviate the necessity of sending the woman and girl to Molokai, Dr. Smith must be killed. The matter was talked over in the Kaio household on Tuesday, but nothing was done then. On Wednesday night at about 11 o'clock, Kapea and Iosepa went down to Dr. Smith's house with the intention of setting fire to the cane near the house and of killing their victim while he was attempting to extinguish the flames. The cane was sent on fire, and Dr. Smith went out as they expected, but the men did not care to risk the thing that night. They feared being seen by some one while riding around to commit the murder. This caused the scheme to fall through, and Dr. Smith escaped for that night.

On Thursday night the two brothers went to the Smith premises and lay in ambush in the bushes outside, awaiting an opportunity to commit the murder. This did not turn up and the brothers returned home. On Friday night it was decided that the two should wait until everything was quiet about the Smith's house and that then the doctor was to be called out and slain.

It was about 9:30 o'clock, and a church social opposite had just been finished. The opportunity was ripe, and the two men rode their horses to the gate to the left of the house. This they opened and then rode to the one to the right, which they entered. The two rode to the clump of banana trees in front of the house. Kapea jumped off his horse, and, throwing his bridle to his brother, sneaked around the banana trees and up on the veranda in front of Dr. Smith's room. Kapea knocked on the top step, and the doctor called: "Owai keia?" A grunt was the only answer, and Dr. Smith, opening the door stepped out, but seeing no one, he turned around to get the lamp that was on the desk near the door, thus leaving his left side exposed. Kapea took three swift steps across the veranda, and, leveling the revolver at the breast of Dr. Smith, fired. The victim fell where he stood, and the murderer fled to the clump where his horse was. He mounted quickly and, in company with his brother, rode swiftly out of the left-hand gate and in a very roundabout way to their home. They let their panting horses go in the corral and then turned in. In the meantime they had found time to hide their revolvers in the grass. The next day they hunted up and stowed them away in different places. Iosepa was taken to the spot and produced his revolver, hidden in sand.

The whole Kaio family was then put under arrest, including Rathburn, a half white, who is supposed to have known about the plot. A little later on, Kapea offered to show the police where his revolver was hidden. In a part of an old corral in the lantana bushes near the Smith house, was found a 38 calibre American bull dog revolver, wrapped in cloth and then rolled in a couple of bags containing cartridges. Kapea in starting toward this place, asked that his handcuffs be taken off, but Deputy Sheriff Coney, who went to find the revolver, did not think that such a proceeding would be safe, as the man could easily have gotten away if he happened to know the trails through the lantana.

As stated above, the revolver was an American bull dog, but the cartridges fired was a Smith & Wesson, this being proven by the groves in the bullet. There were no cartridges in the revolver when found, but the bag contained a number of the Smith & Wesson stamp. The bullet which killed Dr. Smith was slightly flattened at the top, showing the contact with the fourth rib, found smashed.

The Coroner's inquest was held Thursday before Judge Blake, the District Magistrate. Drs. Campbell and Watt, Iosepa and Johnny Kaahea, and Deputy Sheriff Hipa were examined as witnesses. The verdict was that Dr. J. K. Smith came to his death by a pistol shot fired with murderous intent by Kapea; also, that Upapa, Rathburn, Kalo and Paupau were accessories thereto. The five defendants were committed for trial by the District Magistrate. An order for the detention of Iosepa, Johnny and the little girl, Pua, as witnesses for the prosecution was obtained from Judge Hardy.

When taken to jail the guard was doubled and watches set. The greatest vigilance was exercised. There were some fears of lynching, but the examination had been conducted so quietly that the arrest of the murderer was probably not generally known.

A SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT.

Senator McLaurin's Vote May be for Hawaiian Annexation.

In a Washington special to the New York Tribune, ex-Judge T. J. Mackey of South Carolina says: "Senator McLaurin is a thoroughbred. He is a live politician, too, and represents the drift in South Carolina. That State has rice, lumber, cotton and other productions she wants protected, and she is going to vote for Protection if the right policy is pursued toward her. See how strong the Protection sentiment was last week, when McLaurin carried five out of the seven Congress districts, the Representatives of which were all opposed to his election. That sentiment must inure to the benefit of the Republican party. The negroes in South Carolina who are voters must simply vote the ticket, and not expect to furnish the leaders. White men of the sort we are going to have join us will not support negro leaders. We will have in the old Palmetto Commonwealth an intelligent and progressive Republican party, committed to Protection and free coinage. The masses of the farmers are for free silver. Why? Because they want to pay for labor in silver, like other silver countries. Selling their products abroad for gold, they will pay off their laborers in silver, and make the profit of the difference in value."

Returning to McLaurin and his course in the Senate, Judge Mackey said: "The young Senator's vote, with those of some other Democrats, will be required by the Administration next winter for the passage of the Hawaiian annexation measure. As eight Republicans oppose it and the Senate is close on party divisions, it will be absolutely necessary to have some Democratic votes. Nothing ought to be done to offend the men who are disposed to go with us, if it can be helped. So far as the appointment of colored men to postmasterships in the Southern States is concerned, I will frankly say that such appointments ought not to be made. I think that this is so obvious it will clearly be seen by the President."

CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHEELING IS HERE

Her First Cruise Since Going Into Commission.

PHILADELPHIA GOES TOMORROW

Bennington to Be Flagship Temporarily.

Baltimore is Expected to Arrive Shortly—Yorktown Bound Home From Orient.

The U. S. Gunboat Wheeling, Uriel Sebree Commander, arrived in port and anchored in naval row at about 10 a. m. Sunday after a pleasant trip of about 9 days from San Francisco, which port she left on twelve hours' notice. Fifty extra men were sent aboard the Wheeling and at 5 a. m. on Friday, September 24th, she set out for Honolulu. Fine weather was met with throughout the trip. There are aboard the Wheeling men from a great many ships in the navy and when they come ashore they will have to wear their old ribbons as none for the Wheeling have as yet been made.

The gunboat Wheeling was put into commission on August 10th, 1897, and since that time has been at the navy yard fitting up. This then is her first trip. The Wheeling was to have proceeded to Sitka, Alaska.

Following is a list of the officers:

Commander Uriel Sebree, commanding; Lieutenant Frederic H. Lefavor, Executive Officer; Lieutenant Burns T. Walling, Navigator; Ensign Edward H. Durrel, Watch and Div. Officer; Ensign William M. Crose, Watch and Div. Officer; Ensign Charles F. Hughes, Watch and Div. Officer; Ensign David W. Todd, Watch and Div. Officer; Pass't Ass't Eng. Solon Arnold, Chief Engineer; Ass't Paymaster John Irwin, Jr., Pay Officer; Ass't Surgeon William M. Wheeler, Medical Officer.

The Wheeling has a compliment of 129 men.

In response to instructions received by the Wheeling the Philadelphia will leave on Tuesday morning for Mare Island. She will then receive a thorough overhauling, made necessary by her long sea service. The repairs on the Baltimore are nearly finished and enough men will be transferred from the Philadelphia's crew to put her in commission. It is expected that she will sail as soon as possible for Honolulu to become the Admiral's flagship. Meanwhile Admiral Miller's flag will be raised on the Bennington today pending the arival of the Baltimore.

The Wheeling will remain in port until the Baltimore reaches Honolulu, thus leaving two vessels here. There are no quarters for the Admiral on the Bennington so he and his staff officers will reside temporarily on shore. The Yorktown is expected to arrive shortly from the Orient. She is on her way under orders from the China station to Mare Island and will touch at Honolulu. It is not known how long a stay she will make in this port.

NEW DRAFT PREPARING.

Japan to Make Futher Reply to Hawaiian Government.

The Hocnl says that the Japanese Government made the following points in relation to arbitration: 1.—All matters bearing on facts shall be determined by the respective countries.

2.—All the legal points in dispute shall be submitted to the decisions of the arbitrator, to whose verdict the two countries are bound to submit.

3.—The arbitration shall be entrusted to His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

In reply the Hawaiian Government seems to have intimated that it would consent to submitting the legal points in dispute to the decision of a third Power after the facts bearing on the question had been fully ascertained, and that the arbitrater should be consulted only after the facts regarded as indisputable had been settled by the respective countries concerned. To ascertain the actual facts, is of course, a matter of paramount importance. If they are amicably settled there will be no reason to expect any complication in carrying on negotiations for the selection of the arbitrator. Now that Hawaii's answer has been received, measures have been taken by the Government to prepare a draft in which all the disputed points are mentioned, so that the same may be forwarded to the Japanese Minister in Hawaii with due instructions.

WARSHIP SUNK.

German Torpedo Boat Goes Down Off Cuxhaven.

HAMBURG, September 22.—The Hamburgische Boersenhalle publishes a report that the German navel torpedo boat, "S 26," has capasized and sunk at Cuxhaven, and that eight persons on board were drowned. One of them was Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the commander of the vessel. A salvage steamer has gone to the scene of the disaster.

Duke Frederick William was a half brother of the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, being the son of Frederick Francis II by his third wife, the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia, daughter of Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch.

The late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin a few months ago met his death by falling from a bridge in the palace gardens. He was suffering from illness greatly, and is generally supposed to have ended his own life while temporarily insane.

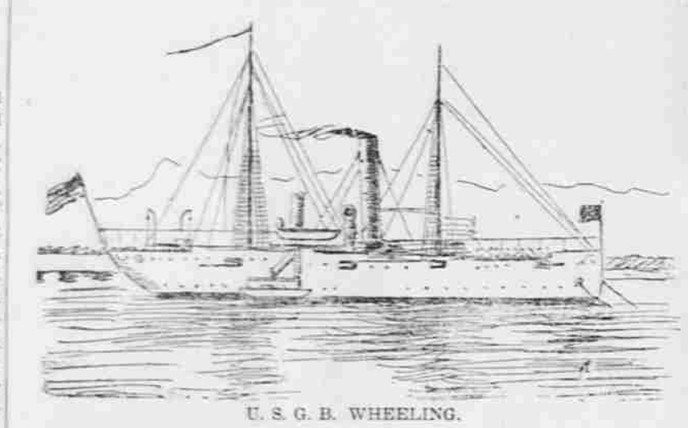
Duke Frederick William was a lieutenant in the German navy and in a Mecklenburg dragoon regiment as well. He was 26 years of age and unmarried.

IN AID OF SILVER.

Bank of England Asked to Aid Bimetalism.

LONDON, September 17.—The letter of the governor of the Bank of England to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in regard to the silver reserve strengthens the belief among the bankers that the Government intended to accede to the bimetallic propositions later, and is also interpreted as a reply to a request from the Government to the bank, asking the latter to co-operate with the former. But it is thought that the fall in the price of silver since the letter was written may change the program.

There is considerable dissatisfaction on the subject among the stockholders of the Bank of England. Robert Benham, a prominent banker, who holds £10,000 of stock as trustee, has notified the bank that he will sell if the proposed policy is inaugurated, and he adds that other trustees will do the same.



U. S. G. B. WHEELING.

SENSATIONAL TALES UNTRUE.

Roosevelt Gives the Facts of Alleged Injuries to the Indiana.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt has been making an investigation into the reports that the battle-ship Indiana was seriously injured in the dock. Today he said on this point: "The elaborate statements as to the injuries to the Indiana, due to her docking at Halifax, were reiterated with such circumstantiality that I finally telegraphed to find out whether there was any basis for them, and found there was not. The injury sustained in the dock at Halifax consisted in the slight buckling of some of the plates, nowhere amounting to an inch and a half. So trivial was it that it did not cause the tiniest leak. It is the kind of an accident, if it can be called an accident at all, that is sustained continually by heavy ships, men-of-war or merchantmen, in docking."

CABINET CHANGES.

Sir Oliver Mowat About to Retire and a General Shuffle to Follow.

TORONTO, September 17.—A special from Ottawa to the News says that a meeting of the Cabinet is called for tomorrow which Mr. Laurier is coming up from Montreal to attend. It is expected this will be the last meeting Sir Oliver Mowat will attend, and that he will go from it as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Several Cabinet changes will follow the appointment. Sir Louis Davies will go over to the Justice Department, and will be succeeded in the Fisheries by Mr. Fielding. Sir Richard will become Minister of Finance, Sir Henri Joly will be made Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Sutherland or Mr. Mills Minister of Inland Revenue.

IN SYMPATHY WITH CUBA.

London Speaker Thinks United States Can Intervene.

LONDON, September 18.—The Speaker says it regards the capture of Victoria de las Tunas by the Cuban insurgents as being a salutary lesson, taking the ground that it gives Spain a shock "which, it is hoped, will check her in her drift toward bankruptcy and civil war."

While not expressing sympathy with the natives, the Speaker adds: "The United States can find excellent reasons to intervene whenever she likes."

The Speaker advises Spain to recall Captain-General Weyler and to arrange terms with the Cubans through the intermediary of the United States, expressing the opinion that otherwise Spain may have greater dangers to face after the United States Congress meets.

LANDING PAUPER JAPS.

Four Boatloads of Orientals Dumped at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., September 18.—An attempt is being made to evade the pauper immigration law by bringing Japanese from Vancouver in fishing boats. They are landed here in out-of-the-way places and go by trail to Portland, thence dispersing.

Owners of the fishing boats receive $5 a head for bringing them over. If convicted they will be subject to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment, while the paupers will be deported. So far, it is believed that four boats have dumped loads of Orientals here. Two boats have been seized by the Immigration Inspector and their owners will be tried in the United States Court.

DESPAIRS OF ARBITRATION.

London Times Cannot See How It Will be Accomplished.

LONDON, September 20.—The Times this morning says: The statement of the American press that the State Department at Washington and the British Embassador have received instructions to reopen negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration is at least premature.

It is probable that the negotiations, which have never been broken off, may be resumed next month when Sir Julian Pauncefote returns to his post; but it is difficult to see how a treaty of any practical value can be concluded so long as the Senate maintains the hostile and obstructive attitude it displayed when it last discussed the question.

Sir Julian Pauncefote will return to his post in time for the conference of the special Bering Sea Commission, to be held at the end of October or the beginning of November. Professor Percy Thompson is now en route for home, and will start for Washington next month.

TERMS NOT APPROVED.

Greece Does Not Like the Peace Agreements.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.—The preliminary treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece, which was signed on Saturday by the representatives of the Sultan and of the powers, has been ratified by the Sultan.

ATHENS, September 22.—With the exception of the Asty and the Akropolis, the newspapers are preaching a national crusade against the conditions of the peace treaty with Turkey. Several of them publish interviews with members of the Legislative Assembly (the Boule). In a few instances the Deputies favor war, but the majority adopt a very reserved attitude.

A mass meeting was held this evening in Concord square to denounce the terms of peace, and a copy of the treaty was placed upon a bonfire and burned amid a great uproar.

URGED TO END THE WAR.

Woodford Gave No Ultimation to the Duke of Tetuan.

MADRID, September 22.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns upon high authority that the much-discussed interview of Saturday last between the United States Minister to Spain, General Stewart L. Woodford, and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, was merely preliminary.

General Woodford reported to the Duke the gravity of the condition of Cuba, and requested, in behalf of the United States, that Spain would find a method of speedily ending the war and giving justice to the Cubans. He offered the good offices of the United States in effecting a settlement of the Cuban troubles, which practically gives Spain an opportunity of gracefully ending the war.

NEW DRAFT FOR CAVALRYMEN.

Hadda Mullah Makes Trouble In Simla.

LONDON, September 21.—Drafts from eight regiments of cavalry have been ordered to be made for shipment to India.

A dispatch from Simla, says that the Hadda Mullah, with a large and well-organized force of insurgent tribesmen, attacked the camp of General Sir Bindon Blood at 9 o'clock last evening.

Fierce fighting, which lasted over five hours, followed. General Woodhouse was severely wounded.

SOUDAN CAMPAIGN DELAYED.

Owing to the Indian Trouble Troops Cannot be Spared.

LONDON, September 22.—It is learned that no further advance will be made at present by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile. It is recognized that an attack upon Khartoum would necessitate a strong backing of British troops, and owing to the troubles in India the War Office cannot send such a force to Egypt for some time to come.

Fever Still Spreading.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—The official record in the Board of Health office at 6 o'clock showed a total of twelve new cases since 6 o'clock last night and two deaths. The new cases are for the most part widely scattered, and several of them, at least, do not seem to have been the outcome of local infecion. It is apparent that the microbes brought over in baggage from Biloxi and Ocean Springs are still incubating and that many more cases of fever are to be looked for.

Minister Hoshi Decorated.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Toru Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, has received permission from his Government to return to Japan on leave of absence. He will leave Washington early in October, and will return to his post in December. A telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation announcing that the Emperor of Japan has conferred upon Mr. Hoshi a decoration of the Rising Sun in recognition of his services as Minister to this country.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pflueger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

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DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.
Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from $11 to $72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

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1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

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1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

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SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE.—OIL TEMPERED.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
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Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

GAVE A BREAKFAST

Minister Sewall Entertains at Waikiki.

IN HONOR OF COMMODORE FORT

Two Great Navies Were Represented.

The Forty-Sixth Anniversary of Admiral Miller's Entrance to Navy.

The American Minister, Mr. Sewall, gave a breakfast yesterday morning at Waikiki, in honor of Commodore Fort of the French war ship Duguay-Trouin. There were present Commodore Fort, Admiral Miller, Consul-General Haywood, French Commissioner Vossion, Mr. W. M. Giffard, Chancellor of the French Legation; M. de Slane and M. O'Neil of the staff of the French Commodore, Flag Lieutenant Rodgers of the Philadelphia, Mr. Paul Neumann and Mr. W. N. Armstrong.

The American Minister, in an informal manner, proposed a toast to the representative of the French Republic. He said that the Commodore of the French war ship was the first representative of the French marine service that had visited these Islands since he had occupied the position of representative of the American Republic. He was glad to welcome, at the same time, and at the same table, the representatives of both the navies of the United States and France. He, therefore, proposed a toast to the Presidents of both of the great Republics of France and the United States, M. Faure and Mr. McKinley.

Minister Sewall, in offering a toast to the French Commodore, referred to the history of the original States in their struggle for liberty, and the aid given by the Government of Louis XVI to Americans. It was assistance of so valuable a nature that the Continental Congress had fully recognized it and had recorded it in its resolutions, heartily endorsed by General Washington, in which it was said that the large and timely assistance rendered by the French people had made the success of the Revolution possible. The Minister said he regarded the presence of the French war ship as one of the happy incidents of his official life here.

Mr. Paul Neumann replied on behalf of the French Commodore, and spoke of the cordial relations which had always existed between the French and the American people.

Mr. Sewall pleasantly commented on the fact that Mr. Neumann was a German, upon which Mr. Neumann replied that he spoke as an American.

Mr. Vossion translated Mr. Neumann's speech into French.

Commodore Fort replied and spoke of the constant and remarkable affiliations which had existed between the two nations.

Minister Sewall then asked the company to drink to the health of Commissioner Vossion. He said that he desired to more than formally recognize the prence in this Republic of a distinguished Frenchman, who had established more than a national reputation for himself. He had served in Burmah and had made a most important contribution to the literature of the world by his learned and valuable translation and classification of the Burmese language. He had served his country's flag under the tropical sun of Africa, and it was an interesting incident in his career that he was the last European official who saw General Gordon at Kahrtoon before he was slaughtered by the Arabs. He had, also, for ten years, served his Government in the City of Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love," and in that place, where so many distinguished men resided, his character and scholarship had received the very highest recognition. He had also received from his own Government the decoration of the "Legion of Honor," which was the highest recognition it could confer upon him. The Minister said, further, that on his arrival here, he had met M. Vossion as a member of the Diplomatic Corps, but had soon discovered that his modesty, notwithstanding his distinguished services, was such that he had become known to only a few of this community. His services had been of great value to himself, in this capacity as American Minister, and he had found him the embodiment of sympathy with American institutions. It was the profound sympathy which might be expected from the representative of the great sister Republic, and he was gratified on the present occasion to make this declaration.

After M. Vossion had replied to this toast, Mr. Neumann proposed the health of the two superior naval officers. When it appeared that the day was the forty-sixth anniversary of Admiral Miller's entering the navy, the event was noted in the usual manner.

JAPANESE BEETLE.

Said to be Spreading on the Other Islands.

The Bureau of Agriculture is in receipt of certain letters from Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, complaining of the spread of the Japanese beetle.

C. H. Austin writes: "I am sorry to report that the Japanese beetle has come to work in earnest to destroy our Hilo gardens. Send me some toads. The climate is fine up here for them."

Manager Hewitt of Kilauea writes in the same strain as Austin, but with the difference that he wants imported bugs sent up.

Mrs. Dickey writes from Maui: "You need not hesitate to send up the plants ordered. We have as choice a collection of bugs here as you have in Honolulu. My experience is that potash salts are very effective as insecticides, destroying grubs and cutworms, scales on trees, maggots, plant lice and Japanese beetles, while not injuring the plants. Potash salts can be obtained at the Pacific Fertilizer Works, Kalihi.

Acting Commissioner Allen Herbert is now making some experiments with the potash salts, with the intention of publishing the results within the next fortnight. He also intends urging on the Government the necessity of an experiment station and a dairy school. The proceeds of the sale of the Hawaiian Hotel would make a fair beginning, and Mr. Herbert says that he will be on hand when the ex-Minister of Finance hands over the checks to the present one.

TO PHOTOGRAPH THE SUN.

Professor Campbell of Lick Observatory to Visit India.

In January, 1898, there is to be a total eclipse of the sun, and Prof. W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory will head the expedition to India, made possible through the generosity of the late Col. C. F. Crocker, to observe it, says the Chronicle. India and eastern coast of Africa, north of Madagascar, will be in the path of totality. Three expeditions will leave England and one from the observatory at Paris may go out to observe the eclipse. The Lick expedition will be the only one leaving the United States.

Professor Campbell will be accompanied by his wife and by Miss Rowena Beans, a young lady of social prominence in San Jose.

India is preferred as the base of operations, the line of totality—or path of the eclipse—passing directly across the peninsular from east to west. The party will leave on the steamer Belgic, starting from San Francisco October 30th, and carrying two tons of scientific freight. The same telescope which was used on the unfortunate expedition to Japan last year will be taken, together with two or three smaller ones, all for photographing the sun's corona. Besides these, all the other instruments used in observing the eclipses in Japan and South America will be transported, and at least five spectroscopes with which to photograph the spectrum of the different parts of the corona will be taken.

This corona is simply the gaseous surrounding of the sun, which shows like a beautiful halo of delicate bluish-white about the moon during the total eclipse. Contrasting brilliantly with it are the prominences of fiery red which are thrown out from the sun into long fantastic streamers projecting thousands of miles into space.

The principal problems with which Professor Campbell will have to deal are, first, to determine the composition of the corona—how much is gaseous and much formed of the solid particles supposedly expelled from the sun; and, second, to study the nature of the solar prominences, to decide how the different parts of the corona are moving and to analyze its light. These points have never been satisfactorily solved.

After reaching Hong Kong via Honolulu and Yokohama, Professor Campbell will connect with the P. & O. steamers, and then touching successively at Singapore, Penang and Colombo in the Island of Ceylon, will reach Bombay December 19th. Here the party will land, purchase food supplies and hire servants, and then proceed by rail 200 miles inland to Poona, where camp will be temporarily pitched. From this place Professor Campbell will travel first due south to Karad and afterward to Jeur, which is southeast of Poona. These points, through which the line of totality passes, are 200 miles apart, and one of the two will be chosen as the spot in which to view the eclipse to the best advantage, because they are most easily accessible from the coast by rail and near to the base of food supplies.

Professor Campbell will carefully inspect each place with the proper instruments, with a view to the nearness of each to the line of crossing, the elevation, the supply of water—so necessary to photography as well as living purposes—and the other necessary conditions.

Karad will probably be chosen, and after the exact location has been decided upon the great 40-foot telescope will be set upon a steep hill or placed against a high building with a solid foundation. The camp will be finally pitched about December 21st, and then the intervening weeks of preparation will begin.

Karad has a population of about 14,000, mostly Hindoos and Mohammedans, with here and there an occasional foreigner. The food of the expedition will be daily shipped from Poona. On account of the snakes which infest this part of India, the party will be forced to sleep in hammocks.

The eclipse lasts 2 minutes and 3 seconds, and on these very 2 minutes and 3 seconds hangs the fate of months of anxious preparation and the long, expensive trip. The time of the eclipse would be in California just before midnight on January 21, 1898, but in India it will take place three-quarters of an hour after noon on the 22d. Professor Campbell expects to carry with him 100 pounds of photographic plates, which he will have to develop in the night-time, and from which copies must be made, in case the originals should be broken in the home transit, part of the latter coming by one line of steamers and the rest by another.

After the eclipse has taken place the entire astronomical paraphernalia will be carefully repacked and started on the return voyage. Then Professor Campbell and party will take a private tour through Northern India, returning home by way of Egypt, Italy, France and England, and calling at all the principal observatories.



EVANGELINA COSSIO CISNEROS.

Evangelina Cossio Cisneros, the beautiful Cuban girl whose sentence to 20 years imprisonment in the horrible penal settlement of Ceuta has aroused public opinion in America, is a relative of President Cisneros, of the Cuban Republic.

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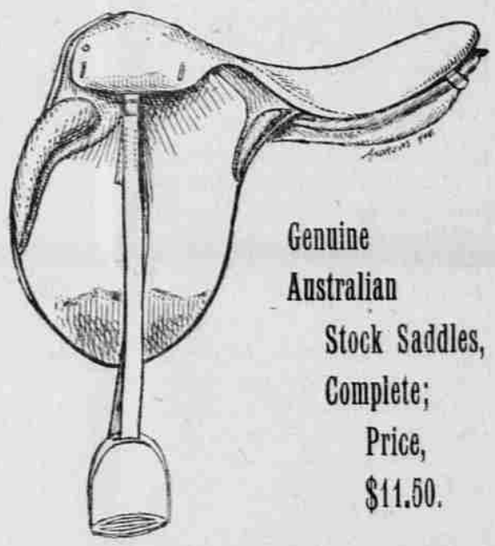
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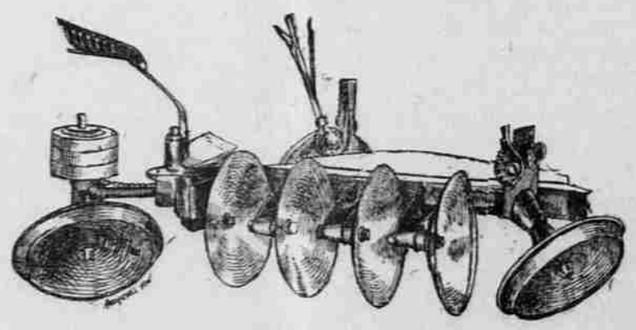
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"Wai naku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbin s Disc Plow, Honolulu:

"Dear Sir:—I have used your Fou r-Disc Plow in plowing long ratoon land, and it did its work very effecti vely, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT,
Manager.

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Is made with a deep channel or groove in the top of the staves. This grove is filled with water from pump discharge, which by absorption, passes into the pores of the wood, keeping the entire tank moist at all times and preventing shrinkage.

Tanks that dry out and leak when but half or quarter full are of no use to you, for there are times when it is impossible to keep a large tank filled, and you will always be troubled with a leaky tank if you have not got the non-shrinking style. We have these in sizes from 500 to 10,000 gallons, fitted with one hoop to each foot in height and to top hoop fitted with lug. Send for circular describing them fully and for prices.

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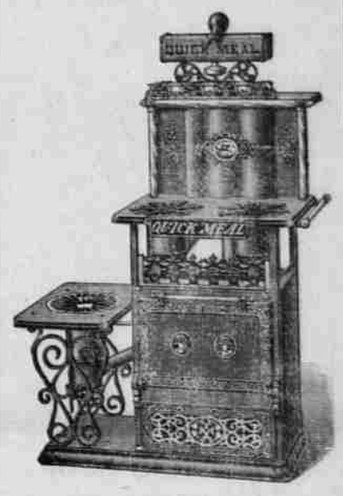
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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

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The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 5, 1897

THE LATE CALAMITY.

The prompt discovery of the assassins of Dr. Jared K. Smith, their capture and their inevitable punishment in the near future for the crime, close almost at once a sorrowful chapter in the lives of his friends and relatives. What that tragedy writes on their hearts, is now their own burden and secret. The fate of the assassins is of no more consequence to them than it is to all the other members of the community. Nothing can be done to restore their loss. They can only cry in vain for the voice that is still, or the return of the vanished spirit. In the holier thoughts which thickly rise in their souls out of this bereavement, there is no place for the grosser desire for vengeance upon the assassins. To believe that expiation for the crime would alleviate their sorrow, repair loss, or give them satisfaction, would be to charge them with staining their hearts with the black thoughts of revenge, with that which has no place in noble natures. The machinery of government punishes for the offense, not for revenge, and in order to prevent its repetition.

But the community, in its desire for self protection, may seek to analyse the facts leading to this tragedy, so far as they bear especially on social life and social conditions.

Fortunately, there was apparently no political or racial question involved. Nor was it a case which involved the sordid passions. Nor was it a case of revenge or jealousy. It arose under the peculiar conditions created here by Disease, conditions which have been readily controlled by authority of law, though its execution involved the banishment for life of many innocent persons. For, we call those innocent, when the presence of the Disease cannot be traced to their own act. The community, on due reflection, may see that this crime was committed by ignorant, short sighted, yet morally and legally responsible persons, whose motive was to prevent the execution of a law, which has and does work much hardship, though its enforcement is necessary to the well-being of society. It is a law, moreover, which punishes with perpetual banishment those who have consciously committed no crime. The crime just committed is less revolting than it would have been under other circumstances. It must be a consolation to the community to ascertain and feel that this awful act is not associated with racial feeling, or the meanest selfish motives.

It is not wise or just to measure the moral nature or degree of the offense, by the irreparable loss which the community suffers in the death of a most valuable citizen. The matters are clearly distinct. For if we applied the punishment for the crime, in a manner proportionate to the extent of the calamity, only torture would be adequate.

It was probably not the intention of these weak, ignorant, miserable creatures to commit any personal injury. They unwisely and criminally struck at a law, which we must frankly admit works hardship and much apparent injustice, but it is a law which must and will be executed. Dr. Smith was the visible presence of that law.

A REMARKABLE FRENCHMAN.

Minister Sewall's reference on Friday, to the aid rendered by the French Government to the American revolutionists, in 1779, called up the career of that extraordinary man who really aroused the interest of the French King in American affairs—M. de Beaumarchais. He surely is one of the romantic characters in history.

"He had been a watch maker's apprentice, was an inventor, a courtier who had the most confidential relations with Louis XVI., the author of the 'Barber of Seville' and 'The Managa in Figaro,' a merchant on a large scale, a cabinet counselor, a duellist, a master of eloquence, and an author whose writings operated to bring about the Revolution of 1792."

And of this man, whose character, temperament and associations, were in such striking contrast to those of the American colonists, in their struggle for liberty, Silas Deane, the American Commissioner in Paris, wrote: "To M. de Beaumarchais, the United States owe more in every respect than to any other person, on this side of the water."

He it was that with persistent energy finally got the French King to aid the Americans with money, though France was at peace with England. This was done, under the pretence of selling them goods, ammunition and war material, without demanding instant pay for it. Material to the value of a number of millions of dollars was sent, and Congress was profoundly grateful, and John Jay wrote that he "had gained the esteem of the new republic and earned the applause of the New World." But there was some trouble in the accounts, and Congress, at the instigation of de Beaumarchais' enemies, refused to repay him, in spite of all that Alexander Hamilton could do, and only until some years after his death was the just payment made.

This man took charge of the demolition of the Bastile, the great event in the history of French democracy, and yet he was not an extremist. Only heredity can explain the nature of such an extraordinary man.

We who have lived long enough to see how ironical Providence is, at times, must smile at the simple devout colonist of New England, who would have as quickly associated with the Evil One, as with a man of de Beaumarchais' qualities and yet was grateful for the intrigues and deceits which he practised in aid of the American cause. In balancing the accounts it seems indeed strange that a restless Frenchman, should, largely out of his emotional nature, have done more to bring about the success of the Revolution than the combined work of many patriots at home. Fortunately for the "fame" of de Beaumarchais, the magazines and newspapers, once in a while, put his name, with the names of others, on their banners and parade them up and down the street.

JAPAN AND THE "SEA POWER."

No book published during the century, it is said by men in a position to know about it, has had such a powerful, direct and instant effect on the governments which maintain large navies, as Capt. Mahan's "Sea Power."

It brings out with startling effect, the unbounded development of English commerce, through the power of her navy, during the last hundred years. The facts it presents, were generally known to statesmen, but it remained for Capt. Mahan to arrange them, interpret them, and present them in vast pictures ,with most brilliant and truthful coloring.

One of the London journals says its effect in England, has been to open the purse strings held by the House of Commons, and cause that body to generously meet the most extravagant demands for the increase of the British navy. That navy and the British commerce are, in fact, partners in trade. The fleets are not costly ornaments. They make it possible for the British merchant to live among savages and at the same time, be protected in life and property. If one is assailed, a gun boat appears in a few days, and settles the trouble.

It is said that Capt. Mahan's book is known by heart in the Japanese navy. Japanese statesmen look into it, in order to obtain suggestions for the development of their own commerce.

But an incorrect inference is apt to be drawn from the history of the British navy, and the Japanese may fall into an error. It was British commerce, which created the navy. The navy did not create the commerce, but protected and extended it. The error into which the Japanese may fall is, that they may assume that the building of a great fleet will in some way, build up a great commerce. They will discover, in due time, that the real service of the British fleets, was in the past, when vast continents and sections of land, were open to occupation and discovery, and the merchant needed a gun behind him. These fleets now serve to protect the large acquisitions of the nation, and protect them against European powers who are anxious to divide the world's trade with them. The policy of the United States has been heretofore to avoid any acquisition of distant territory, and therefore, avoid the need of a great navy. It is the very slight and reasonable modification of this policy, which creates the discussion about the annexation of Hawaii.

When the Japanese understand the situation, as they will in due time, they will, in the opinion of many of the European statesmen, bandon an aggressive foreign policy, get rid of the heavy burden of fleets, which produce nothing, and consume much, and confine themselves to a complete home defense. Japan has the well wishes and the admiration of thoughtful people in all civilized countries. But the feeling is growing that, owing to the disruption of her political system some years ago, she may be forced by the radical portion of her people to do that, which may arrest her promising commercial career. But her leading men are conservative and will not, if they can help it, allow any retrogression.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church, with its usual far sight, has established in Washington City, a great University. It secured an extensive and valuable tract of land near the city. It did not wait for other denominations to take the lead. It knew that if it desired to hold and extend its power, it must do more than give religious training to men. It was that the young Catholics were at a disadvantage in the Protestant Universities. It could give no prestige of University education to its own people. It saw, that ambitious young men, born in the faith, could only be kept in the faith, by placing them where the most advanced teachings could be obtained, and the name of a great University would secure social advancement. As this church is "the best business corporation of the world," it has acted with the energy which is found when concentrated power exists.

Having established a great University for young men, it turns its attention to the education of young women. It meets American conditions, with American methods. It does in America that which it does not do in Europe. It sees that the young women who desire the higher education, will drift away to the institutions of other denominations, if they cannot get it in the church. It does not attempt to keep them in the old ways, by its own great power, because it knows that, in these days, it will be impossible to do so. It meets the issue fully and promptly. It does not stop to quarrel with American progress, but undertakes to keep the church abreast, so far as it can.

The new departure of the Roman Catholic Church seems to be a perilous one, from its own standpoint. It holds men, by "authority." It tolerates no departure from essentials. It draws about itself a sacred circle, and within it, it demands absolute faith and obedience.

It now undertakes to teach the sciences, as fully as they are taught in the broadest schools. But it tries to carry with its instruction, and create a belief in its own creed and purposes. Will it succeed?

The broadest thinkers of the Protestant faith commend its new and significent change of front. They claim the great University will educate men out of the faith, that so long as men are trained to investigate, and think about material things, they will discover the possible errors of the church, and finally abandon it. This is, of course, a partisan view. The Holy Father, and his associates believe in immutable principles of the church. So far, they have succeeded in increasing its following on American soil, beyond their expectations. But in its evolution it may be at its zenith.

PELAGIC SEALING.

The present issue between the United States and Great Britain on the sealing question, may be restated as follows: It is decided by the arbitrators that the United States has no exclusive jurisdiction over the Behring sea, because it is an open sea and the people of any country have the right to catch seals if found in an open sea, but the arbitrators recommend the United States and Great Britain to join with other nations and protect the seals even if it is in the open sea. Great Britain for several reasons has hesitated to come to any agreement with the United States in the matter of protection, and this has provoked the sharp letter from Secretary Sherman to the British Foreign Office, which has attracted so much attention. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has lately made a reply to Mr. Sherman's letter, and says that the United States need not "put on airs," because in 1832 the American sealers caught seals around the Falkland Islands and when the British objected to it, the American Government replied that they had the right to take seals wherever they could find them in the open sea; and the right was admitted. He says that as it is now the interest of the Americans to shut out the British from the open Behring waters, they have changed their opinions and he suggests that the United States ought to keep its temper and not write abusive letters.

Japan is about to join with Great Britain and the United States in an agreement to prevent their own people from killing seals in the open seas. But the Japanese say that this agreement will not prevent men from other nations, of Hawaii for instance, from doing it. If this statement is correct, the Hawaiians, unless a Hawaiian law is passed, forbidding them to do so, may go into the business and make a flourishing industry out of it, while the Americans, the British and the Japanese will be tied up hand and foot, and can only look on.

FULFILLING, NOT DESTROYING.

We print elsewhere, a sermon preached by the Rev. Sidney Gulick in the Central Union Church, on September 19th. It is, in some respects, one of the most extraordinary sermons preached in an Evangelical pulpit. With clearness, force, simplicity and rare philosophical insight, it drives off the hazy atmosphere, which envelopes the relations of Christainity to the Oriental religions, and declares boldly and confidently, that science and civilization must be the pioneer missionaries in the Orient. After they have broken the intellectual errors of the ancient religions and shown by rational process their incompleteness and failure to supply the aspirations of man, then Christianity will take its place.

Mr. Gulick starts with the bold and broad assertion, that Christ came to fulfill, not the Jewish law and religion only, but all that was good in every religion; to fulfill the genuine moral truths and aspirations of the great ancient religions. He believes that "Occidental science and civilization will bring these religions to their "inevitable doom," that is, will gradually replace them, with the better religion of Christ. He asks, "does not the gospel enter these lands as a disturber and destroyer? Does it not inevitably undermine their social system? What duty, nay what right have we, then to force on them out faith"?

These are bold questions, and are torrents of new thought surging and thundering through the deep and narrow channels of the old thought. When the Hindoo mother in final and uttermost devotion to her religion, cast her child into the Ganges, the old teacher standing by, coldly said, "that is murder, it is not religion." Did he think, for a moment, that in that moment of her supreme self sacrifice and anguish, he was trying to anihilate the only relations she had with the supernatural?

It is little wonder then, that fifteen years ago, Cannon Taylor, of the great Church Missionary society of Great Britain, told his associates that there was something wrong in missionary work in the Orient.

In illustrating his points, Mr. Gulick quotes the Chinese, who have been led by the teaching of Confucius up to Christ, and "since they have become Christians, have learned to appreciate and love the teachings of Confucius."

Of the Japanese, Mr. Gulick says that they will choose Christ or materialism. As the latter cannot answer the needs of man, it will end, he believes, in the choice of Christ. As a philosophical thinker, Mr. Gulick takes no account of time. It may take three hundred years to bring this about. In the meantime, the enlightened missionary will not worry himself in the expectation that every one of these believers in the old religions goes, at the moment of death, into everlasting torment.

Mr. Gulick has, evidently, a hard fight before him. It took twenty years for Professor Tyler Lewis, to convince the clergyman of New England that the account of the Genesis, was not literally true. There is something of romance in it, that the grandson of one of the Hawaiian missionaries, should come to the front, just as the Japanese have gone into a state of religious reaction, and, need above all things, to be confronted with the very best, truest and unassailable religious philosophy, which the Occident can give. After nineteen hundred years of Christianity, the light breaks in a flood and men begin to learn that He came, not to destroy, but to fulfill the law, but in a grander sense than men have believed or realized.

Another important experiment in socialism has failed in Paris. The glass works started a year ago with a capital of $100,000, is a complete failure. No master was allowed. The workmen managed the affair themselves. And as usual, they mismanaged. It is the error, the vice of workmen all over the world that they have not yet learned to put the right value on brains. Groping as they do, for ways out of the industrial woods, they, so far, never ask the question, what has brain to do with success? The value of the hand, the value of the muscle, the length of hours, is discussed, but the actual value of the brain is not thought of.

If it were, the workmen would quickly fall apart, because no one of them would admit that he had less brain than his neighbor.

Wherever, by accident, the "right" brain controls these social experiments, they are successful. And there are some instances of this fortunate condition. They will be rare, however, until men and women realize this important fact.

THAT KOHALA DIVIDEND.

It Was Decided to Establish Reserve Fund.

Considerable comment has been made over the disagreement between the stockholders of the Kohala Sugar Company. A representative of the Advertiser called on one of the stockholders yesterday and ascertained the following facts, which differ materially from some of the rumors in circulation. As the matter is of interest in relation to corporation law, it is worth relating in full.

The by-laws of the Kohala Sugar Company require that the directors shall declare dividends in meetings of the stockholders. This seems to place the matter within the control of the stockholders. Part of them believe that a reserve fund, to be held for contingencies, would be a useful thing to have, but the majority of the Board of Directors thought differently, and decided to declare a dividend. A meeting of the stockholders was held September 30, when the decision of the Board of Directors was announced.

A resolution was then passed by a majority of the stockholders, disapproving of the action of the Board of Directors, and directing the agents, Castle & Cooke, not to pay such dividend. The eight holders of the minority of the stock thereupon entered suits against the Kohala Sugar Company to recover the amount of their respective dividends. It is needless to say that Castle & Cooke would have paid the dividend long since but for the notice not to do so adopted by the Kohala Sugar Company.

The result of the suits will be awaited with interest, for they may possibly make some new corporation law out of the peculiar conditions in this case.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Medical Society of Hawaii on Death of Dr. Smith.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Medical Society of Hawaii, held Saturday evening, October 2, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Dr. J. K. Smith, our friend and colleague, has met a sudden and untimely end, while in the act of performance of duty, and

Whereas, He was ever foremost among those who hold out a helping hand to the suffering and needy, especially native Hawaiians, and ever courteous to his professional brthren and sincere in his work; he was an example of a high moral character;

Be it resolved, That we do hereby give expression to the high estimation in which we hold our departed brother's memory and our grief at his early and cruel death and abhorrence at the cowardly attack which removed him from us. We would express our sincere sympathy with his sorrowing family.

GEO. P. ANDREWS, M. D.
H. W. HOWARD, M. D.
R. P. MYERS, M. D.
GEO. HERBERT, M. D.
Executive committee in behalf of the Medical Society of Hawaii.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." MRS. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

INFLUENCES AT WORK IN JAPAN

Modern Science and Civilization Are Destroying Much of Faith in the Old Doctrines.

TRUTHS COMMON TO ALL FAITHS

Has Christianity a Right to Interfere?

Missionary Effort Viewed in the Light of Its Ultimate Results.

On Sunday, September 19, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, who sailed on the Gaelic to return to his mission work in Japan, delivered the following sermon in the Central Union Church:

"I came not to destroy, but to fulfil"—Matthew, v. 17.

The immediate context shows that these words have reference to the relation of our Lord to the old Jewish religion. In this connection their meaning is well known to us all, and need not detain us.

But what, we may well ask, was Christ's thought about his relation to the other great religions? The fulfiller of the Hebrew faith, did Jesus conceive himself to be the destroyer of the Gentile religions? Were he today a missionary in India or China or Japan, would he please himself in uncompromising hostility to the religions of those lands? This is a question of considerable importance for you and for me, and for every true church of Christ, engaged as it is or should be in the foreign missionary work. For Christ's command to preach the gospel to every creature has no ambiguous meaning. Especially vital is this question in these closing years of this 19th century. The days of our ignorance of other lands and their religions are passing rapidly away. We are coming to see that ethical truth and noble aspiration are to be found in no small degree in other than Christian lands. A broad acquaintance with the ancient religions of the Greek and Roman worlds is teaching us that there is much in Christendom and even in the Christian church, both of ceremony and of belief that is not of distinctively Christian origin. Early Christianity borrowed and adopted much from the faiths it displaced. With broader knowledge we are becoming more liberal, more tolerant. And with this growing tolerance and appreciation of the good and the true wherever it is found, even in non-Christian faiths, not a few are beginning to think that missionary work among the great nations of the Orient at least is an impertinence, an insult to the mighty religions of those lands. Not once nor twice since my return from Japan men who count themselves earnest Christians, and I have no reason to question the reality of their personal piety, have in all seriousness put to me the question whether after all it is not a mistake to try to Christianize the Oriental nations. Africa, and the isles of the Pacific, cursed with ignorance and superstition and brutal savagery, beyond doubt need the gospel, and are a fair field for the missionary enterprise. But have not the native religions of the East a great deal of genuine moral truth? And are there not many noble characters among their better and more cultured classes, who have lofty aspirations which we must admit to be genuine? And still further, say they, does not the gospel enter those lands as a disturber and a destroyer? Does it not inevitably undermine their social structure? What duty, nay, what right have we, then, to force on them our faith?

These questions demand serious consideration, for they are the earnest questions of serious and broad-minded men, whose number is rapidly growing. If the implied answer, that we have neither the right nor the duty to be accepted as the truth, then missionary work among all but savage peoples must ereiong cease.

For a few moments, then, let us consider the question as to the relation of Christ and of Christianity to the great Ethnic religions. In the words of our text Christ states, I take it, not only a particular instance but a general principle. He came to fulfil not only the Hebrew law and prophets, but also the noble and true aspirations and hopes and efforts of every religion. He came to supply those deficiencies in thought, in ideals, in motives and in power, without which no religion can reach its perfect development, without which no human heart can find its needful peace and rest and inspiration for this life, and assurance for the life to come.

Nor was this end attained without conflict. Though Christ came to fulfil the law and the prophets and to give the eternal truths they proclaimed their perfect form and historical realization in a perfect life, yet he accomplished it only by a terrific struggle, even at the cost of his own life. Fulfilment is not of necessity, therefore, nor always attained in peace. Neither in the national nor in the individual life is such the case. The Christian's whole life is a warfare. Struggle is often the surest proof of fulfilment.

This thought that Christ came to fulfil the great native religions of Pagandom, as well as the Hebrew law and prophets, I wish to illustrate from actual life today. I shall confine myself to the single land of Japan, in which it has been my privilege to live and labor for the coming of Christ's kingdom. From personal experience in the Land of the Rising Sun, I can testify that the real relation of Christ to the religions of this, the most progressive and interesting land of all the Orient, is not primarily that of destruction, but rather that of fulfilment. The kingdom of God is being established today on foundations that have been already laid. Nor need we hesitate to admit that these foundations have been laid by the Lord of Truth himself; for He is not the God of the Jews alone, nor of those nations alone that claim the Christian name. He is also the God of the Gentiles, of the Chinese and Japanese, and he has not left himself without a witness among these peoples. His providence through the centuries has been ruling over them no less truly than over the nations of the West.

Multitudes of the 30,000 Protestant Christians who are today to be found in the more than four hundred Christian churches and chapels in Japan attribute their first preparation for understanding and appreciating and accepting Christ to the thorough drill which they had previously received in the teachings of Confucius.

Repeatedly has this been the testimony given me by those to whom I had put the question as to the reasons that had brought them to Christ. No broad-minded student of the ethics of Confucius can for a moment doubt God's hand is to be seen in those ancient Chinese classics and in the work they have been doing for the past 2,000 years.

It is a fact of no little significance that the ideals held up by Confucius as the highest have been those suited to lead thoughtful men and women onward into the Christian life. It was because these disciples of Confucius saw the old ideals lifted up by Christ to greater perfection, fulfilled, i. e., filled to the full, that they left their former allegiance and accepted a new one. Not that they loved Confucius less, but Christ more. In Christ they see Confucian ideas transcended, idealized, realized. Frequently have I been told by Christian converts that only since they became Christians have they learned really to appreciate and love the teachings of Confucius.

Without attempting to specify what each of the three native faiths of Japan, Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism, has contributed by way of preparation for the coming of the Kingdom of God in its fullness through Christ, let us seek to gain a definite idea as to the main ways in which Christ and his gospel fulfills these ancient religions.

First of all, Christ supplies a new and adequate object of worship. To a sympathetic student of the great religions of the world, no thought is more pathetic than that of the ceaseless quest of the human heart for proper objects of worship. There is nothing in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, that at some time man, even highly civilized man, has not called his God and worshipped with a devotion strangely sincere, and oftentimes terrific with its bloody rites and human sacrifices.

To begin with, I remark that worship of the sun is still common in Japan. Come with me to that sacred volcanic cone, Mount Fuji, consecrated from of old to the worship of Amaterasu o-mi-kami, the heaven shining great august goddess. In the early dawn, while the stars still shine undimmed by the coming goddess of day, let us leave the rude stone cabin where in comparative comfort we have passed the night on the very crest of this most lofty peak of Japan, and let us take our seat behind some rock sheltering us from the icy air. In groups the pilgrims arrive; through the long weary night they have been toiling up steeps that form the sacred summit of Mt. Fuji, 12,000 feet above the sea, that they may greet and worship the benign goddess as she rises from beyond the billowy deep. Shivering in their scanty white pilgrim dress, slight protection from the piercing cold, some of them perchance overcome by the rarity of the air and their strenuous exertions, there they wait for the glorious advent of the goddess of light and warmth. And when at last she appears, with slant rays peering over the distant horizon, with one accord these multitudes of simple-minded men and women, all facing the rising goddess, fold their hands and repeat their customary prayers and praises, accompanied with the prescribed clapping of the hands.

The worship of the sun is not confined to this sacred mountain; throughout the land, the toiling millions do not fail to offer their daily worship to the source of life and health and comfort and joy. Whenever I have traveled by sea or land, at sunrise I have often seen the same significant sight. Incongruous indeed seems this spectacle of a real worship of the sun, offered by peasant travelers; it may be on the noisy railway cars, or from the deck of a modern steamer. Nor is the adoration of nature confined to solar worship. The ocean, the rivers, and even the trees are objects of religious devotion in all parts of Japan.

But the spirit of worship finds more formal and systematic expression in the numberless temples and shrines that adorn the land. Of these 193,000 are Shinto and 75,000 are Buddhist. Within the Shinto shrines no idols are to be found; they contain only the sacred emblems, the mirror, the gem and the sword, and votive offerings, usually of pictures. Each of the Shinto temples is dedicated to some one of the ancient deified heroes, whose spirits are thought to be potent forces in the world today, influencing the affairs of men. Here come the multitudes at special seasons and festivals to praise their mighty protectors, and to pray for the blessings desired.

Who that has seen these worshipers can doubt the zeal and the earnestness of many of them? See that mother with her infant son tied on her back; with folded hands and repeated clappings she is beseeching the powerful spirit whose shrine this is for the recovery, it may be, of some loved one at home, muttering ceaseless mystic syllables, Namu Amida Butsu, Namu Amida Butsu. See how faithfully that young woman with tearful eyes is filling up the number of her prayers, making the hundred circles of the temple gound. Behold yon leper, anointing his smitten body with the sacred incense ashes and holy water, intoning the while with monotonous voice the single prayer, Namu Myo Ho Ren Go Kyo. And what means that chorus of many voices at the tomb of Kato Kiyo Masa, the general who three hundred years ago conquered Korea? It is the united prayer of poor possessed victims to the divine healer who has the power to cast out the spirits of the fox, the badger and of other animals, and even the spirits of evil men and of demons. The prayers intoned with the beat of a drum, continue with increasing vehemence until one or more of those possessed, overtaken with violent convulsions, loses all consciousness of himself and his surroundings—some form, doubtless, of hypnotic trance.

Or should we visit, strictly Buddhistic temples, we should see idols innumerable, of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy, with her many hands outstretched to save; of Buddha himself, seated in calm meditation of the Shitenno, who guard the four quarters of heaven to keep the demons from disturbing Buddha's Nirvana. These, with multitudes more of idols and sacred objects, claim the devotion of pious worshipers. For although Buddha himself rejected all belief in superior beings or gods who could help men in the battle of life, it is the irony of history that popular Buddhism, whether in Japan or in other lands, is grossly polytheistic and idolatrous.

But with all the holy objects and gods offered the pious worshiper by Shintoism and Buddhism, we have not yet exhausted the list of the ways in which the demand of the human heart for a suitable expression of its inmost needs has found utterance. In every non-Christian home in Japan you will find the "Kamidana" or god-shelf; here each night are placed the little oil lights before the ancestral tablets. And at stated periods the entire family will gather before these memorial tablets and offer formal worship to the spirits of their departed ancestors, who though unseen are thought to be actually present.

What now is the attitude of Christ and his gospel to all this polytheistic worship? Is it only wrong, and wholly wrong? Must it be condemned and destroyed, root and branch? Is there nothing in it we can approve? Ah, what a convincing testimony it is to the need, the profound need of the heart, with its quenchless, unsatisfied longings! What an aching void is there! How man longs for blessings and peace and for assurance in his troubles and doubts, in his efforts and disappointments and griefs!

But before answering my question, I would call your attention to the fact that these polytheistic native religions are doomed to sure destruction; and the hand that destroys them is to be the relentless hand of science. It is not evangelistic activity, nor missionary work; rather it is occidental science and civilization that will bring them to their inevitable doom. The more than 30,000 public schools to be found today in all parts of this far Eastern land, with their 100,000 normal trained school teachers, and with more than four and one-half million pupils, of whom one and one-half millions are girls—schools devoted to the principles of Western learning, teaching chemistry and physics, anatomy and astronomy—these are undermining the old faiths and overthrowing the old superstitutions as no protestant schools or evangelistic preaching could ever hope to do.

Can he continue to worship the sun who has learned that it is but a mighty molten mass of matter? Can he still worship the ocean who has learned that all its tides and storms are ruled not as he had supposed by a multitude of gods, but by inflexible laws, most of which are well known to man? Can he continue in the old-time way to worship the spirit of ancestors who finds no possible place for their active agency in this world of law? Impossible. And as a consequence, there are today in Japan, millions of the upper and educated classes who do not worship.

Modern civilization, with its science and law, with its translations of Spencer and Tyndall and Huxley, has destroyed the belief of the educated in the old objects of worship, and has no substitute to offer. No, my friends, it is not Christianity; that is to say, formal, organized, evangelistic Christianity, which has destroyed and is continuing to destroy the old ethnic religions, and with them the social structure based upon them. Be not deceived. It is occidental, that is to say, Christian civilization and learning. And these Japan will have whether we send them the gospel or not. The religious problem which confronts the Orient is not whether it shall choose the old or the new religion; the question is not between Christianity and the Ethnic faith; the problem is whether it will choose Christ or materialism. Is polytheism possible in this country? Equally impossible will it be in Japan, as modern civilization and the principles of scientific thought gain possession of the masses.

(To Be Continued.)

QUARTERLY MEETING.

Classes and Studies in Y. M. C. A. Autumn Course.

The first quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at their building last night, was a great success. There was something more than a hundred young men in attendance at the Association meeting, besides the evening classes, which met as usual. Mr. W. R. Castle, Vice-President of the Association, presided at the meeting.

Three new Directors were elected to serve for three years—Hon. W. F. Frear, Edwin A. Jones and Charles E. Rice. This increases the number of Directors to nine, who meet once a month for the transaction of the business of the Association. Thirty-six persons were elected to membership. This shows how the educational classes are drawing the young men.

Mr. W. F. Frear made the report of the Educational Committee, and showed that 53 different young men were taking the studies and that 117 was the total enrollment in the classes.

General Secretary Coleman gave the report of the Devotional Committee in Mr. C. B. Ripley's absence, and spoke of the change to the afternoon meeting for men only to be held on Sunday at 4 o'clock. He also stated that a class in the study of the "Life and Writings of Paul" would be started next Sunday, and in connection with this study a lunch would be served for the members.

Dr. B. F. Burgess gave a talk on the gymnasium, and said that the enrollment in the gymnasium class would take place this week, and men would be placed in some class as soon as they procure a certificate from some reputable physician. Dr. B. F. Burgess himself is the Association's examining physician, and will examine all free of charge who bring a card to him from the General Secretary. He will be at the Association tonight to meet those who wish to see him.

Basket-ball teams will be organized at once, which will play on Thursday evening of each week. The class-work will be on other evenings of the week.

Mr. A. B. Wood spoke for the Employment Committee and told what the Association was doing for young men out of employment. The Entertainment Committee presented a very good program of music in three selections, Mr. Clive Davies sang a solo, Professor Ingalls played a piano solo and Mr. French a flute solo. The program was very pleasing, and the audience was much refreshed by cherry phosphate and lemonade, which the Reception Committee had prepared. Every one seemed to have a pleasant time.

KANSAS CROPS.

Farmers Expect to Pay Thirty Millions of Debt.

In a recent New York dispatch ex Governor Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, talked cheerily of the bright outlook for Kansas farmers.

"My State is enjoying great prosperity," he said, "and the wheat crop is much larger than we imagined it would be. It is also the largest and finest grained wheat, and in the exporting market in Kansas City, 'Kansas hard,' which means the largest grain, is quted higher than other grades.

"I do not like to use the word boom but that is just what the people are having, a great big boom. From a State supposed to have been mortgage ridden we enjoy the distinction of having more genuine prosperity than any other State in the Union. The mortgages on 30,000 or 35,000 homes will be paid off this fall, which means that the farmers will put out nearly $30,000,000. Money is plentiful and no one seems to be suffering. The banks of deposit receive more money than they can take care of and a great deal is sent to Kansas City to the savings banks. No one wishes to borrow money, but many have money to lend."

Suicide on Kauai.

At about 4 p. m. on Tuesday of last week, a Chinaman who had been pronounced a leper by the late Dr. Smith and who had been locked up in the Koloa jail for safe keeping until he should be brought to Honolulu, committed suicide in his cell. He used a strap to do the deed. The first attempt resulted in the breaking of the strap. The Chinaman tied this togther again and this time, made sure of his work. He was buried on the day following. The story did not get abroad generally as everyone was in the height of excitement over the murder of Dr. Smith and the examination of the natives supposed to be connected with the crime.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,

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WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 800 pages (6½ by 11 inches), 14,000 illustrations, 40,000 dependable quotations, and Twenty SPECIAL PRICE LISTS, devoted to distinctive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz.: FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS and CARRIAGES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, PIANOS, BOOKS on every subject, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESSES, BICYCLES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CARPETS, DRY GOODS, WALL PAPER, and BARBERS' SUPPLIES.

Any one or all of these publications will be sent postpaid upon application to dwellers in foreign lands, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers." Send in your request, inform your neighbors, friends and relatives to do so, and learn of our matchless facilities for filling orders expeditiously at minimum prices.

Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.

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Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

·DR·

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar—raw, firm; refined, firm.

Minister Cooper has gone to Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.

The Philadelphia will take quite a large mail from Honolulu.

Deputy Sheriff Coney of Kauai will return to his home on the Mikahala today.

The Misses Morgan of Alabama left for a visit to the Volcano on the Kinau yesterday.

James B. Castle and family will leave for Washington by the next voyage of the Australia.

On Sunday Miss Helen Wilder shot a horse belonging to Sylva, the dairyman, the animal having broken its leg.

John K. Wilder will go to San Francisco on the Claudine. It is his first vacation from his arduous labors for 35 years.

During the absence of W. F. Pogue from the Islands, J. C. Long of Makawao, Maui, will act for him under power of attorney.

Mrs. J. H. Walker and child, the family of one of the members of the Advertiser force, arrived from Sydney by the Miowera yesterday.

This is the week of moonlight concerts. At Emma Square tonight, Thomas Square Tuesday and Thursday, Makee Island Wednesday night.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin announces that the rumor that he has received threatening letters is false. He says that he has never received threatening letters.

Capt. James Gregory left on the Miowera yesterday for a visit to his brother in Portland, Oregon. It is authoritatively stated that he will not return alone.

Ehlers & Co., will close their store from Wednesday until Saturday morning when the firm will reopen in their new store on Fort street with a stock of new goods.

Mr. George Freeth was one of the passengers on the Miowera last night. He is on his way to Philadelphia to learn the workings of a ship-building establishment.

It is rumored that a farewell will be tendered Senator Morgan at the Executive Building on Monday evening next. It will be in the nature of a State function.

It is understood that Minister Shimamura received by the China further instructions relative to the arbitration matter and will present them to the Government this week.

Arthur May, son of Tom May, and Aeneas Mackintosh, son of Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, left on the Miowera last night, and will return to England to resume their studies.

Timely Topics by the Hawaiian Hardware Company will be found on page 4 today. You will also find what you are looking for if you visit this well-appointed store on Fort street.

A copy of "The Progressive Educator," published in Lahainaluna, was received yesterday. This is the first issue of this publication since Henry S. Townsend has assumed the temporary editorship.

The millinery department at L. B. Kerr's is under the management of Miss Abermthy. This week will be displayed a choice lot of pattern hats, embracing all the latest recherchi novelties to be found in the Eastern markets.

The Philadelphia will probably fly the homeward-bound pennant as she steams out the channel this morning, for her cruise is really at an end. Steam has been ordered for 6 o'clock this morning, and if all goes well she will get under way at about 7:30.

The natives were again received aboard the French ram-cruiser Duguay-Trouin yesterday afternoon. They went prepared with chickens, potatoes, taro, etc.—a regular "hookupu." The French officers were very much pleased.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions. Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Pacific Well Boring Co.

(LIMITED.)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed.

Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MAUI ELECTION

The Official List of Successful Candidates.

MOLOKAI RETURNS NOT YET IN

Effects of Cumulative Ballot System.

Loebenstein and Richards Elected in First District on Hawaii.

MAUI, October 2.—Election day, September 29, passed off quietly in the different precincts of Makawao, Lahaina, and Hana. In Wailuku there was more excitement owing to the rivalry between Kepoikai and Kahanaloio. The returns from all the polling places except those of Molokai are as follows:

Polling Places.	Kaul.	Pogue.	Kahanaloio.	Kepoikai.
Molokai—				
(Prec. 1 and 2)				
Lahaina—				
(Prec. 3)	6	0	114	9
Kaanapali—				
(Prec. 4)	1	2	16	17
Wailuku—				
(Prec. 5)	0	6	20	63
Kahului—				
(Prec. 6)	0	19	1	22
Waipakuu—				
(Prec. 7)	0	3	4	5
Makawao—				
(Prec. 8)	0	45	0	0
Hamakuapoko—				
(Prec. 9)	5	247	1	18
Kipahulu—				
(Prec. 10)	52	0	5	12
Hana—				
(Prec. 11)	102	3	13	15
Keanae—				
(Prec. 12)	1	0	5	4
Totals	193	816	212	178

Though it is reported that the steamer came to Lahaina on Friday, the 1st, the Sheriff has received no communication from the inspectors of election of Molokai. There was a rumor current that Pogue received 10 votes, Kepoikai 10 and Kahanaloio 1. This report is improbable because it is likely that a larger number of votes would have been cast.

At a glance it seems manifest that the cumulative ballot system was used in every district. Kahanaloio of Lahaina owes his (probable) election to Wailuku votes. Kaai, if defeated will owe his failure to his magnanimity in instructing his friends in other districts to vote solidly for the voldest nominee of their districts.

Kepoikai's Wailuku friends are bitterly disappointed in not obtaining 50 votes in Lahaina. There will be 2 votes thrown out in Wailuku, 1 in Lahaina and 16 in Hamakuapoko.

It is probable that Pogue and Kahanaloio are elected.— and Molokai returns will decide as to the third representative.

W. F. Pogue departs today for Honolulu intending to sail per Claudine on the 4th for a seven weeks' visit to San Francisco. The Claudine in charge of Capt. Cameron and Purser Kibling will go to the Coast to have new bow plates put in.

It is said that six prominent citizens of Maui intend to depart for the Klondike in the Spring.

Pogue's home precinct cast its whole vote (45) for him.

Geo. Hons of Wailuku gave an oyster supper—during the evening of election day. Political friends and opponents alike were his guests.

Maui people were much shocked at the sad news of Dr. Smith's untimely death.

Rev. J. Oyake, pastor of the Paia Japanese church will soon depart for Japan via the United States. Mr. Oyabe who is a graduate of Yale College and Yale Theological School, has been most successful in his profession among his countrymen of Paia.

Lawyer Kaneakua of Honolulu defended a client before the Makawao court last Tuesday, September 28.

Maunaolu Seminary has 67 pupils enrolled.

Fukuda of Kula will establish a store at Nahiku near the landing—so it is stated.

The Thursday Club of Makawao met at Mrs. B. D. Baldwin's, Hamakuapoko, the afternoon of September 16th.

The stmr. Helene got aground off the southern coast of Maui and delayed the usual Saturday (24) morning mail several hours.

The U. S. S. Bennington has been in Lahaina during the week.

No arrivals at nor departures from the port of Kahului during the week.

There has been rain along the eastern coast of Maui.

Election on Hawaii.

From dispatches received yesterday from Hawaii it was learned that A. B. Lobenstein and E. E. Richards were the successful candidates in the First District and W. C. Achi and J. D. Paris in the Second. The full vote follows:

1st DISTRICT.

J. W. Jones	122
A. B. Loebenstein	170
C. Notley, Jr.	88
E. E. Richards	159
G. K. Wilder	114

2d DISTRICT.

W. C. Achi	276
J. Caspar	67
D. H. Kahookano	45½
G. P. Kamanoulu	179½
J. D. Paris	204

MARLIN TROPHY.

Won by Company G of the Volunteers.

Company G, N. G. H., is on top. The men of this organization saw more bull's eyes on Saturday than any of the five companies which completed for the Marlin Trophy and finished with a score of 45 or eight points better than Company E of the Regular their closest opponents. The G men have



PRIVATE CHARLES WILCOX OF CO. G WHO MADE 45 IN SATURDAY'S SHOOT.

been practicing very faithfully and their conscientious work has shown. Following is the score of the day's shoot:

COMPANY G.—Prt. C. Wilcox, 45; Corpl. J. Kuilke, 45; Lieut. G. Rose, 14; Lieut. S. L. Kukumano, 44; Pvt. J. Morse, 41; Pvt. I. H. Sherwood, 41; Corpl. J. Mahoney, 40; Pvt. J. Morse, 40; Sergt. M. K. Nakuina, 38; Pvt. M. B. K. Rose, 37. Total 415.

COMPANY E.—Pvt. J. Ferreira, 45; Pvt. O. Whitehead, 45; Pvt. J. W. Sproat, 43; Capt. A. Coyne, 43; Pvt. J. Gouveia, 42; Corpl. G. Overbeck, 40; Mus. C. Marne, 40; Sergt. J. F. W. Miller, 39; 1st Sergt. H. A. Taylor, 39; Pvt. N. G. Florell, 32. Total 407.

COMPANY F.—Mus. E. Austin, 43; Lieut. H. Ludwig, 42; Pvt. G. Bochert, 41; Pvt. J. Hinds, 40; Pvt. S. Gumpfer, 39; Pvt. Jos. Lualiwa, 38; Corpl. M. Hirschman, 38; Pvt. H. Potterson, 37; Pvt. E. Duvauchelle, 37; Sergt. A. Vollberg, 35. Total 390.

COMPANY D.—Sergt. Sam Johnson, 45; Pvt. W. G. Butler, 43; Pvt. W. W. Harris, 42; 1st. Sergt. G. H. Gere, 41; Corpl. W. W. Boyd, 38; Pvt. G. Macy, 38; Sergt. P. H. Burnette, 38; Pvt. F. R. Vida, 35; Pvt. C. Mitchell, 34. Total 354.

COMPANY E.—Pvt. E. Olsen, 43; Capt. E. O. White, 42; Lieut. H. A. Gilles, 41; Corpl. T. Cummins, 40; 1st. Sergt. C. H. Atherton, 38; Pvt. F. H. Foster, 38; Pvt. E. T. Wilmot, 38; Pvt. W. R. Riley, 35; Pvt. G. E. Ward, 33. Total 348. 9 men shooting.

Five 45's, two of which are to Co. G's credit, were made.

Private M. B. K. Rose of Co. G made a miss of his last shot. He did not get his sight on the target when his rifle went off.

Private E. G. Florell of Co. E. had trouble with his sights and made 32.

LIVELY CHASE.

Relative of Robert Pahau Wants to Kill Him.

Robert Pahau, the baseball player, had a very exciting time of it Saturday night and had it not been for the timely interference of Captain Parker, things might not have turned out as well as they did. A near relative of Pahau took it into his head to kill him, and chased him about the streets for quite a while. At the corner of Bethel and Hotel streets quite a crowd was collected, attracted by the maneuvers of the two men in the vicinity. Captain Parker happened along just then and Pahau explained to him that his life was in danger. He was told to go home and get out of the way of the man but Pahau insisted that he would be followed to that place and the whole house thrown into a tumult. He did not care to have any trouble but it seemed impossible to avoid it as he could not escape the relative.

Captain Parker then went up to the aggressor and told him to stop his nonsense. This he would not do and started out again after Pahau. A whistle brought two policemen to Captain Parker's side and the man was held. He then attempted to resist but was soon brought to his senses and walked along to the police station as meek as a lamb. He was locked up on the charge of drunkenness.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

First Lecture in the Course Given by Mlle. Boegli.

The initial lecture in the French and German literature course by Mlle. Boegli was given yesterday afternoon before a large circle of interested ladies. There were many who came with notebooks, and the pencils were kept busily employed as the narrator led from the origin of the French language through the earlier centuries of its development. Professor Scott, in his introductory remarks, intimated the relation of language and literature to all history and social development, and there is much food for thought and research suggested, as the different social and national events were cited by the lecturer to show from what the language of the present day has been evolved.

The original Gaelic for the start, was modified at the time of Caesar's invasion, not by the classical, but by the vulgar Latin, that of the soldier and the peasant. In the ninth century there developed two distinct branches, the Langue d'oil and the Langue d'oc. In the latter was expressed the lyric verse, and from having been once the polite and the language of the court, is now become provincial.

This, too, was the language of the Troubadors, whose verse was laden with love and passion, and whose itinerant habits in passing from castle to castle has preserved no literature, and its beauty was transient. In the Langue d'oil, however, was expressed the epic verse, no touch of love, but rather the exalted themes of patriotism. Thus is preserved to us what is really the French epic, Chanson de Roland.

Mlle. Boegli is not cumbered by notes or manuscripts, but speaks from the heart, and the resources of her knowledge in what cannot fail to be a fascinating topic for her hearers to profit by. That this is the case was evinced by those of studious thought and cultured mind who listened to her words and stored them in notes or in memory, with suggestion which may be followed out in other phases of literary enjoyment. It will be a treat to hear the origin of German literature thus capably handled next Friday afternoon, and the two languages will thus be treated alternately in a course which may seem all to short for those who expect to gain pleasure and profit thereby.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.

New Appointments and Promotions Made Yesterday.

Mark Johnson, R. M. Macaulay and W. E. Drake were yesterday appointed customs inspectors, the two first vice Johnson and Perrine, retired. Kanuha, has been promoted to be the Appraiser's wharf assistant; his place is taken by Mr. Drake. W. E. Beckwith was appointed to the place in the Appraiser's office, made vacant by A. Schmeden. Carl Rhoads, who has been acting inspector for a month, was yesterday given his regular commission.

Kanuha has been a faithful employe of the department for a long time, and his promotion is in line with a rule of the Collector. Mark Johnson was at one time a partner in the firm of Van Camp, Johnson & Storey, tailors. Mr. Van Camp left the country and Mr. Storey became an officer of the customs. Now Mr. Johnson joins him. R. M. Macaulay is a brother of Captain Macaulay, the harbor pilot, and is new in the service. Mr. Drake is also a new man in the service, but he has been a resident of the Islands for some time. W. E. Beckwith is a nephew of Rev. Beckwith of Maui, and was born on the Islands.

Decides on Section.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Attorney-General McKenna announced his opinion in the matter of section 22 of the new tariff law. He holds in effect that goods coming directly into the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports are not subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. and also holds that the foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels are not subject to discriminating duty.

Going Up the Nile.

CAIRO, September 14.—Major-General Hunter, with four gunboats and the Egyptian troops, has reached Berber, which was occupied about 10 days ago by the Soudanese—who are friendly to the British—on evacuation by Dervishes, who retired in the direction of Metemmeh.

German Historian Dead.

BERLIN, September 21.—Professor Wilhelm Wattenbach, the German historian, is dead. He was born in 1819 and was the author of many valuable volumes of history.

Pure Blood

is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes pure blood, strengthens the nerves, sharpens the appetite, removes that tired feeling, and makes life worth living. Thousands of people have testified to the healing virtue of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Their letters come in every post. There's no attempt at theory. They all assert the great fact, "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."

Weak, Weary Women

who have been bed ridden, vexed with a scrofulous taint, emaciated, afflicted with diseases common to their sex, write gratefully of a perfect cure. If you wish to profit by their experience, and become healthy and strong, take the great strength giver and blood-purifier

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

BEWARE of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, SUGAR-COATED, EASY TO TAKE

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Office Desks

Latest patterns from the best makers in the United States, flat or roll top in polished oak and other hard woods.

No other dealer has the same assortment.

These goods came on the barkentine W. G. Irwin on Friday.

Handsome furniture for parlor or bedroom

received by the same vessel and offered at exceedingly low prices.

We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Brushes That Are Brushes

We have just received the largest importation of fine HAIR, TOOTH, LATHER and CLOTHES BRUSHES ever brought to this country.

For the past century the finest bristle brushes have been made in France, and today France turns out more first-class brushes than all other countries together.

Come Today

The complaint about Tooth Brushes looseing their bristles is a daily occurrence, and we have striven to overcome that by purchasing a grade of brushes that will not wilt and soften. We feel quite confident that we have obtained a line of Brushes that will give entire satisfaction.

and Examine

When a customer learns that the dealer is anxious to give value for value, and that his interests are at all times considered in purchasing an article, he has thought wisely; and why not go one step farther and allow your dealer to advise you as to quality and choice? By doing so with us, your confidence will not be betrayed.

Our Stock

Standard goods in any line always command a good price. Dupont's Brushes are Standard, and in price are as low as many goods much inferior in quality.

In quality and cheapness, we have no hesitancy in saying that our goods will suit you.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

October 1, 1897.

THE GENERAL REPORT of rain throughout the Islands has relieved Stockholders of a heavy load of care.

Just how long this relief will last is another matter, and they should be prepared for a recurrence of the recent dry weather and not follow in the footsteps of the man who owned a house with a leaky roof and permitted it to remain so, giving as a reason that in dry weather no repairs were needed and when wet weather set in he could not mend it.

The superiority of the AERMOTOR over all other windmills is now universally admitted. We are not going to say a word about them, however, because we believe in the old saying: "By their fruit shall ye know them," and any one who has seen one of them at work will appreciate their value. All we have to say is that we have a new shipment of them in all sizes, i.e.: 8, 10, 12 and 16 feet, both geared and for pumping.

With the geared Aermotor you can lift water, grind corn, cut cane tops and run a lathe.

We have also Aermotor Stock Tanks. These Tanks never leak, and there are no mud-holes around them. They ship nested, and are just as sure to drive the wooden tank out of existence as the Aermotor was sure to drive the wooden windmill out at its advent. There are many reasons why this galvanized Tank is superior. It is light, ships nested, is easy to handle, requires no setting up, never leaks and does not dry and fall down if all the water gets out of it; but, of course, where the Aermotor is used, this need never happen, as it runs with so little wind that a dry tank is hardly known. These Tanks are 8 feet in length, width 20 inches, and capacity 5 barrels.

We have just sent a dozen of them to Honouliuli and Kahuku Ranches.

For pumping we have the Gould & Krough Triple-Action Pumps in all sizes, and the Aermotor Siphon, Suction and Force Pump, exceedingly strong and heavy, and admitted throughout the United States to be the "beau ideal" of a pump.

Call and inspect them at

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu.

Marseilles spreads, new design, from $2.50 to $12.

New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL., 119

Family, Plantation and Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CHAMPIONS 1897

Regiments Team Wins Over St. Louis Club.

Regiments Score Six Against Opponments Three Runs—Much Enthusiasm—Good Game.

There were 404 people who paid admission to the ball grounds on Saturday to witness the championship game of ball between the St. Louis and Regiment teams. From the start to the finish there was plenty of snap and ginger and each side did their best to gain advantage and it was evident from the manner in which the boys fielded the game that more than usual practice had been indulged in.

The St. Louis boys were first to bat and the applause in the grand stand indicated a strong St. Louis sentiment among the audience. Every effort on the part of the students was recognized in a happy manner and their retirement at the end of the inning without a tally brought applause from the scattered friends of the Regiment team.

But it was the same old story, the crowd is always with the upper dog in the fight and as cipher after cipher was marked up for the students the feeling in the audience changed, and, whether in acknowledgment of the superior playing of the Regiments, or through a wish to "root" for the winning team, the enthusiasts seemed to lean toward the Regiments. But when the St. Louis boys tallied 2 runs in the fourth inning the "no smoking" signs in the grand stand fell down in the commotion. All rules of base ball decorum were suspended and pandemoniums reigned. Again in the seventh inning the boys scored and the hopes of the St. Louis backers rose visibly but it was only the last spark in the candle growing brighter before finally going out.

Mayne pitched a good game and stood the eight innings remarkably well. Spike Hennessy grew anxious toward the end and was ready to jump into the box but Captain Gorman was satisfied to let Mayne remain and win the glory of pitching the game that decided the Honolulu championship of 1897. Following is the score:

FIRST REGIMENT.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Moore, 2b.	3	1	1	7	3	1
Bower, lb.	3	2	2	1	2	0
Davis, ss.	4	0	0	1	5	2
Gorman, c.	4	0	2	3	2	0
Lnahiwa, rf.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Duncan, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0	0
Kiley, cf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Kaanoi, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Mayne, p.	4	1	0	0	4	0
	33	6	5	27	16	3

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Thompson, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	0
Willis, 1b.	5	0	1	8	0	1
Gleason, ss.	3	1	0	2	1	0
Lemon, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Clark, 3b.	3	0	2	0	1	2
Hansman, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	1
Holt, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Dayton, c.	3	1	0	5	1	0
Simerson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
	33	3	7	27	7	4

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Regiment 2. Two base-hits: Moore and Clark. Stolen bases: Moore, Bower, Gorman, Kiley, Gleason, Holt 2. Double plays: Davis, Moore and Duncan, Bower and Moore. Base on balls: Off Mayne 5, off Lemon 3. Struck out by Mayne 3, by Lemon 4. Wild pitch, Lemon 1. Sacrifice hits: Simerson 2, Davis. Left on bases: Regiment 6; St. Louis 8. Umpires: H. M. Whitney and Morris. Time: 1:35. Scorer: M. Blackley.

The champions felt so good over the result that they decided to celebrate in a manner that would convince the public that they were satisfied. As soon as possible after mess hundreds of Japanese lanterns were hung on the trees in the Executive grounds and at eight o'clock two busses gayly decorated with palm branches and Japanese lanterns and filled with Regiment boys left the grounds for a drive around the city. After visiting several places down town they drove to the residence of Captain Thompson at Punahou and gave him three rousing cheers, then Jim Gorman played taps on a bugle. The boys were all on duty yesterday morning.

Hotel Sold.

The Hawaiian Hotel property was offered for sale yesterday at noon, John A. Hassinger acting as auctioneer. A. V. Gear bid $45,900 for local parties, and E. C. Macfarlane topped him $100 better and got the hotel. As suspected, Mr. Macfarlane did have something up his sleeve.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe, and recognizing it as dangerous, he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic, and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

F. K. AND C. A. A.

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday Morning.

Results Most Encouraging to Those Interested in Work—List of What Took Place.

The annual meeting of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, which was held at 10 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. Hall yesterday morning, was most encouraging to all those interested in the work.

The platform had been prettily decorated with ferns and flowers by Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Day, and when the chairs were filled with more than fifty enthusiastic Kindergarteners, the scene was indeed a cheerful one.

Mrs. W. F. Allen, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, presided in place of the President, Mrs. Hyde, who is traveling in the East.

After a prayer by Mrs. Birnie, and the reading of the report of the last annual meeting, those present listened to the reports of the different officers of the Association.

The Treasurer's report by Mrs. Swanzy, and that of the Financial Secretary, Mrs. Coleman, showed the Society to be in a good condition financially. There had been so many gifts from kind friends that the Association had been able to erect the new Portuguese Kindergarten on Miller street, besides meeting all expenses. Mrs. Coleman said in her report that they had cause to feel more than grateful for the generous aid given them from all quarters.

Mrs. Castle read a general report for the year, which was followed by a paper from Miss Lawrence, the Supervisor of the Kindergartens. In both of these papers a spirit of enthusiasm and hope for the future was most noticeable. It was indeed surprising to see the amount of work that had been done.

After these papers, the officers for the last year were unanimously re-elected for the coming twelve months, some changes were made in the By-Laws of the Association, and then Mrs. Allen asked the gentlemen on the Advisory Board for a few remarks.

Mr. Birnie and Mr. Gulick spoke of the prevalence of crime and the growing disregard for law manifested lately in the United States, and both felt that the Kindergarten, by training the young to obedience and virtue, was to be one of the strongest aids to peace and harmony in the future. Mr. Birnie felt that one of the chief causes for congratulation was the fact that the work had gone on after the novelty had worn off—a strong test of the value of the Kindergarten and the interest of the workers.

Mr. Damon said that one thing that had greatly pleased him was that he had not heard one word of complaint during the whole meeting. He then spoke of the other Free Kindergartens in the Islands, which were doing such good work. There was Miss Stetson's little Kindergarten on Hotel street, which had thirty children, besides those in Hilo and Kohala. Mr. Damon then enthusiastically outlined some of the work that might be taken up by the Association as it grew in strength. There was the idea of a Nursery, where poor mothers might leave their children when they went out to work, and so keep the little ones from the pernicious influences of the street. Also, there were children being brought to the Police Court. A distinctively Children's Aid Association, such as there is in some of the cities of the United States, might do much good.

Mr. A. B. Wood said that he had long been interested in the work. He had lately read a magazine article about the work of the Catholics in the Frozen North. The writer thought that much of the work, devoted as it was, had been a failure. The work among the children, however, seemed to be bearing fruit. Mr. Wood felt that it was here that the work of the future was to be done.

In closing, Mrs. Coleman alluded to Dr. and Mrs. Hyde, who were traveling in Japan. Mrs. Hyde had been intensely interested in the Association, and had worked so hard in its behalf that her absence at this time was greatly regretted. She said furthermore that the Association hoped to do much more some day. So many appeals came to them that it was very difficult to tell where the time and money should be given, but they were glad and grateful to be able to do as much as they did, and felt that their work could not be in vain.

Sue for Dividends.

A batch of suits was brought against the Kohala Sugar Company for payment of dividends this morning. The complainants allege that they made demands upon the Treasurer of the company for the payment of the advertised dividend of $8 a share on stock, and that they were refused. The complainants are May H. Mott-Smith, Myra H. Thomas and Morton C. Mott-Smith for $840 each; Harold M. Mott-Smith, Ida C. Lovett and Ernest Mott-Smith for $800 each; Martha P. Mott-Smith for $920; and Samuel C. Allen and Mark P. Robinson, as trustees under the will of the late James Robinson, for $8,840.

Attacked by Natives.

While making inquiries with reference to the lamentable death of the Governor of German New Guinea yesterday, particulars were obtained of an exciting experience which befell a boat's crew from the German war ship Mowe during that vessel's visit recently to German New Guinea and vicinity, says the Sydney Herald of September 11th. It will be remembered that the Mowe, after a lengthy stay in Sydney Harbor refitting, started for the islands, and was understood to be under orders for the China station, her place here to be taken by the war ship Geier. The news received is that about the end of June or the beginning of July the ship had a brush with the natives. A boat party under Lieutenant von Restorff had been despatched on shore at Berlin Harbor for the purpose of surveying in that vicinity. A number of natives had been engaged to carry instruments, etc., when they took an opportunity to attack the German naval men with spears and arrows. Four of the Europeans were injured, but they were reported out of danger when the mail left. Lieutenant von Restorff fired upon the natives, killing two, and he managed to bring off his party, including the wounded men, to the boat. The Mowe gave the place a sharp lesson for the treachery.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of September, 1897, was 53, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	12	From 30 to 40	3
From 1 to 5	5	From 40 to 50	6
From 5 to 10	2	From 50 to 60	2
From 10 to 20	3	From 60 to 70	6
From 20 to 30	7	Over 70	7
Males	30	Females	23
Hawaiians	29	Great Britain	2
Chinese	6	United States	4
Portuguese	7	Other nationalities	1
Japanese	4		
Total			53
Unattended			12
Non-Residents			0

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Sept. 1893	64	Sept. 1896	43
Sept. 1894	45	Sept. 1897	53
Sept. 1895	112		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Apoplexy	1	Fever	1
Accident	2	Fever, Typhoid	1
Bronchitis	4	Fracture of Skull	2
Blood poisoning	1	Heart Disease	1
Beriberi	1	Inanition	6
Bright's Disease	1	Jaundice	1
Convulsions	3	Old age	10
Cholera Infantum	2	Paralysis	2
Consumption	2	Pneumonia	2
Congest'n of brain	1	Pleurisy	1
Cancer	1	Suicide	1
Diarrhoea	3	Unknown	2
Dropsy	1		

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Out side.
Deaths	16	14	10	4	8	1

Annual death rate per 1000 for month	21.20
Hawaiians	73.20
Asiatics	12.60
All other nationalities	19.76

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health

The committees in charge of the combined boat club dance will meet in the basement of the Hawaiian hotel at 7:30 o'clock this evening.



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

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GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

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HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes. 1709

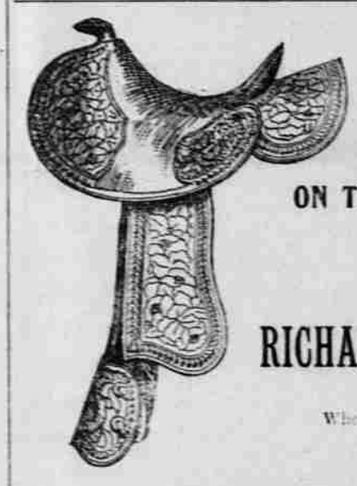
SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. ☞ "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.

EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ROBERT CATTON.
212 Queen Street, Honolulu.
AGENT FOR
THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD. Sugar Machinery.
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—SEND TO—
RICHARDS & SCHOEN,
Who also carry the Most Complete line of
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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
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Vapo-Cresolene
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

J. S. WALKER
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.
Royal Insurance Company.
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WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada,
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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ld.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.
Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.

		£	s	d
1—Authorized Capital	£3,000,000			
Subscribed "	2,750,000			
Paid up Capital		687,500	0	0
2—Fire Funds		2,660,850	12	0
3—Life and Annuity Funds		9,606,182	2	8
		£12,954,532	14	8
Revenue Fire Branch		1,577,028	17	9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches		1,404,907	9	11
		£2,981,936	7	8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.
Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.
The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.
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LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS
AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

PORTUGUESE MEET

Discuss the Advantages of Annexation.

Different Opinions Expressed Prefer Annexation With Statehood.

A meeting of representative Portuguese to the number of about 300 was held in Lusitana Hall, Punchbowl Slope, last night, and from 7:30 until after 11 o'clock various speakers held the floor. A. G. Correa, chairman, presided, and having called the meeting to order, announced that the business of the evening was the consideration of the question of annexation. The substance of the various speeches is given below. Chairman Correa said:

"I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States as a State." He then outlined what the Portuguese would gain by annexation, such as the right of franchise. He also referred to the treaty of annexation recently adopted by the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii and compared it with that of 1854. "In the treaty of 1854 all subjects were given the right of suffrage. In the treaty of 1897 no mention of such a thing is made. I don't see how we can acquire the right of suffrage under the present treaty without complying with the Constitution of the United States. The situation of the Portuguese under the present Government is oppressive. What show have the Portuguese under the present Government? None at all."

A. V. Peters: "I am in favor of annexation as a Territory or a State. If we get one the other will come. The present Government should be denounced. It is certainly not sincere in its work after annexation. It takes no stand against the Asiatics. The only way this can be stopped is by annexation. The only way we can get rid of the present oligarchy is by annexation. We could not take up arms against the Government, although we have sufficient force." In closing, Mr. Peters spoke of Senator Morgan's career, his capabilities, etc.

J. M. Vivas: "My position is that of my past political record, notwithstanding rumors of my being bought." Mr. Vivas then narrated the political privileges acquired by the Portuguese in 1887. "The importance of our number and position is well understood." The treaty of 1854 was then compared with that of 1897, and the speaker outlined the manner in which the Portuguese should look at the matter. "Any Government that might go in instead of this one cannot possibly do us more harm. Our future is dubious. Our position with the planters will not change the phase of the question. For what reason have the planters changed their minds in reference to annexation, when in former years Spalding and Baldwin were the only ones in favor of it, and all the rest against it? This is the reason privileges have been guaranteed them. I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States as a State at any and all times. However, we should insist that we be consulted first, for we are a political factor."

M. A. Peixoto referred briefly to the speeches of those who had taken the platform before him. "I have spent days and nights shouldering a gun for this Government at the risk of my life and that of the welfare of my family. What did I get for it? The Royalists ceased to come to my barber shop to get shaved and the people of the present Government did not put in an appearance."

M. A. Gonsalves: "Annexation, in my mind, is very doubtful. The future of the Portuguese colony is also in doubt. We haven't taken any part in the present annexation movement, not because we are satisfied with the way things are going, because what we gained by entering politics in former years taught us that it did not make much difference whether we went in or remained out. We gained about as much. With annexation we might have immigration of Japanese under slight restrictions, but the invasion would not be stopped. American capital might come into the country to be invested in refineries, wool manufactories and the like. This would give work to the Portuguese. It seems to me that we would not lose the right of suffrage by annexation.

V. O. Teixeira: "I have heard what the former speaker has had to say. It is true that the present Government fears the vote of the Portuguese. The Government is in a very shaky state and is tottering to its fall. Its only salvation is annexation. The Portuguese took up arms in 1893 for the purpose of dethroning the Monarchy and establishing a Republican form of Government. Thats we have now—a Government for the few and not the many. Those few are lining their nests with gold, so that when annexation comes they may retire and sit on their easy chairs. It is a matter of indifference to me if the Portuguese colony is in favor of or against annexation. If the United States wants us she will take us without regard to anything we may have to say."

C. Pereira: "The Government wants annexation as a State or a Territory; in fact, anything that will take the responsibility of government out of their hands. In order to insure the reign of tranquillity over these Islands, it might be just as well if we got annexation as a State."

M. A. Gonsalves then introduced a resolution to be presented to Senator Morgan, to the effect that the Portuguese colony desires the annexation of Hawaii to the United States as a State. This was unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned sine die, with three cheers for the chairman of the evening, Mr. A. G. Correa.

TRIED HARI KARI

Counsellor Akiyama Attempts Suicide.

Result of Mental Troubles — Not Caused by Japan-Hawaii Controversy.

Late Japanese papers contain accounts of the attempted suicide of Counsellor Akiyama of the Japanese Foreign office on August 20 last. Mr. Akiyama departed from the usual custom in such matters and instead of using a short dagger he utilized a sword three feet long. He succeeding in inflicting two serious wounds, one near the jugular and one in the abdomen. The act was committed in his own apartments about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As he had been complaining on returning from the foreign office some member of the family visited the room to inquire as to his health and found him lying in the pool of blood. His family was immediately notified and when Mr. Akiyama's mother raised his head, and asked him what had induced him to take such a course, he made no answer, but managed to let it be understood that he did not wish to have medical aid. A physician was soon on the spot, however, and the wounds were treated, that on the stomach requiring fifty stiches. It is understood to be the doctor's opinion that if no complications ensue, a fatal result need not be apprehended. The almost invariable custom with a Japanese who contemplates suicide, is to leave a written statement of his reasons for the act, but nothing of the kind has been found in Mr. Akiyama's case, and it is, of course, idle to speculate on the motives by which he was influenced. Possibly the simple explanation is mental derangement.

Private advices received here indicate that the unfortunate man was insane. The rumors regarding difficulty following his return from Hawaii are pooh poohed. Mr. Akiyama's position in the Government was not of sufficient importance to warrant the Government laying any particular stress upon his views in the Hawaii-Japan case and no one realized this more than he. Having been in Hawaii and being familiar with all the details of the case he would naturally form an opinion, but the Government was not bound to recognize it.

The general supposition among Mr. Akiyama's friends in Japan is that his brain was weakened by to close attention to his duties. At the time he was here he was only 32 years of age and had already served three years in London in an official capacity and was shortly afterward dispatched to St. Petersburg on a diplomatic mission. Being of a convivial nature he entered into the full swing of social pleasure at the Russian Capitol and the drain was too much for his constitution.

Europeans who spent much time with Mr. Akiyama's during his sojourn in Honolulu considered him noticably erratic and one occasion at least he discussed the subject of suicide in the event of failing health. His manner at times was such as to alarm his Japanese friends in Hawaii and among some there was doubt felt as to his safe arrival in Yokohama so that his first letter, announcing his safe arrival was quite a relief.

He was recognized at home as an able and sincere official of the Imperial Government and regarded as worthy to be dispatched on the most delicate missions. He was a graduate of the Imperial University of Japan receiving special instruction in international law.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Mauna Loa is due from Maui and Hawaii ports this afternoon.

The Helene takes the place of the Claudine on the Maui route today.

The W. H. Dimond, now on her way to this port, will have 250 hogs aboard.

The W. H. Dimond sailed from San Francisco for this port, September 22d.

The barkentine Katie Flickinger arrived in Tacoma from Kahului, September 22.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia will sail for San Francisco at an early hour this morning. All things were made ready yesterday.

Arrived in San Francisco, September 23: Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, 33 days from this port; Am. bk. Martha Davis, 28 days from Honolulu.

Mikahala's report: Waimea, 600 bags sugar left; Hanamaulu, 700. There will probably be 1,000 bags paddy at Waimea; weather good throughout the trip.

The French ram cruiser Daguay-Trouin, Pugibet commander, sailed for San Francisco Saturday morning where she expects to get orders to proceed home.

The Kaimiloa is to be destroyed at last. She has been lying in naval row as a constant eyesore for many long months, and yesterday she was towed away to be split up into kindling wood.

The bark Novelty, due here from the Colonies, sailed direct to 'Frisco and was dispatched North immediately to bring back stranded Klondyke miners. The owners are doing this without expense to the miners.

The keel is being laid for a new boat for the Wilder Steamship Company of Hawaii. The vessel is to be a duplicate of the Helene, that was launched at the shipyards of the Union Iron Works a few months ago.—S. F. Chronicle.

The hull of the big battle-ship Wisconsin for the American Navy is occupying the attention of a large number of mechanics and her construction is being rushed with all reasonable speed. Her protective deck is nearly completed and her steel stern post and ram in place.

The officers of the Union Iron Works expect to launch the hull of the Japanese cruiser Chitose early in January. Work on the vessel is being rushed along as rapidly as possible. Most of the plates of the protective deck are in place and the sharp steel ram at the cruiser's bows is complete.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury commander, arrived in port early Saturday morning, after a very pleasant trip from China and Japan. She brought 270 tons of general merchandise for this port. She brought 19 Chinese, 7 Japanese and 2 Russians for this port. The China sailed for San Francisco at 6 p. m. on the date of her arrival.

The bark Belmont of Yarmouth, N. S., which arrived at Tacoma August 21st from Shanghai, made the passage in 33 days, which is said to be the quickest time ever made by a sailing vessel between the two ports. Captain Ladd writes that he took the "great circle" route, and that rain and fog prevailed throughout the passage.

The R. M. S. Miowera, Thomas Free, R. N. R., commander, arrived from Sydney, via way ports, shortly after noon yesterday. The Miowera left Sydney at 6 p. m. of the 13th ult., arrived in Wellington 1:30 p. m. on the 18th; cleared New Zealand coast at 2 a. m. of the 20th, arriving in Suva at 7:30 a. m. on the 23d; left same date at 1:15 p. m.; took up northeast trades at noon on the 28th, these continuing fresh, with frequent squalls, to port.

Noeau's report: The wind was blowing very hard and a big sea running on the Hamakua coast. Had to leave some sugar at Honokaa owing to bad weather. Telephone from Kau stated that it had been blowing very hard there and that the Mauna Loa did not finish landing her freight until Friday. She does not expect to get much sugar if the weather continues bad. About two inches of rain has fallen at Hamakua during last week. Following was left on Hawaii: Punaluu, 7,000 bags; Honuapo, 1,600; Honokaa, 900. Total 9,500.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meterological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U.S.S. Philadelphia, Dyer, Cruise.
U.S.S. Bennington, Nichols, Cruise.
U. S. Gunboat Wheeling, Sebree, San Francisco, October 3.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.)

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, September 19.
Am. bk. Rufus E. Wood, Mac Leod, Nanaimo, B. C., September 19.
Br. bk. Lebu, Sandison, Pisagua, Chile, September 21.
Am. schr. Charles R. Wilson, Johnson, Gray's Harbor, September 26.
Br. bk. Kosciusko, Rodd, Newcastle, September 26.
Ger. bk. J. C. Pfluger, Haaver, Liverpool, September 27.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, September 27.
Am. schr. Lyman D. Foster, Killman, Westport, N. Z., September 30.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel:	From:	Date:
Schr. Jno. G. North,	Frisco....	Sept. 5
Bk. R. P. Rithet,	'Frisco.....	Sept. 30
Schr. Spokane,	Port Gamble....	Oct. 8

ARRIVALS.

Friday, October 1.

C.-A. S. S. Miowera, Free, from the Colonies.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.

Saturday, October 2.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from China and Japan.

U. S. Gunboat Wheeling, Sebree, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, October 3.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua and Maui.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mokolii, Bennett, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, October 1.

C.-A. S. S. Miowera, Free, for Vancouver and Victoria.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Saturday, October 2.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Upolu, Revely, for Honolpu.

Fr. Cruiser Daguay-Trouin, Pugibet, for San Francisco.

Monday, October 4.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Waialua ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa, Kauai.

Stmr. Mokolii, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for ports on Kauai at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kapaa, Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, October 1—W. O. Smith, A. M. Brown, B. L. Marx, W. A. Kinney, A. W. Carter and 22 on deck.

From the Colonies, C.-A. S. S. Miowera, October 1—Dr. and Mrs. Edward, Mr. and Mrs. Cunard and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Trenin.

From Yokohama, per S. S. China, October 2—Vice Admiral E. I. Alexeieff, I. R. N.; Lieut. N. Bakhmeteff, I. R. N.; Lieut. H. H. Barroll, U. S. N.; A. H. Butler, I. V. Brokaw, Mrs. I. V. Brokaw, H. C. Brokaw, G. T. Brokaw, A. E. Cramer, Mrs. J. J. Cunningham, Frank Deardoff, Mrs. W. B. Dunning, 2 children and maid, Mr. S. Fujita, Rev. W. L. Githens, B. Guggenheim, C. S. Hamlin, Special Com'r U. S. to Japan; Hon. Wm. E. Hupnt, ex-U. S. Consul at Hongkong; Mrs. W. E. Hunt, J. Allen Hunt, Miss S., Mrs. Hunt, Hatton, Jos. Hellmens, J. H. Inouye, John Lovell, Prof. K. Mitzukuri, Victor Marsh, Capt. M. Molas, I. R. N.; Mrs. J. Ray, Mrs. J. K. Robinson, R. Shomidzu, S. Sugiyama, Miss E. Stone, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. F. H. Sherman, Miss Sherman, S. Shikata, Mrs. Jos. Stern and 2 children, Henry J. Tilley, Alfred Wohler, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wereschagin, Cant Yen.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, October 3.—W. F. Pogue, J. Francis and wife, Miss Rita Schmidt, C. B. Wells, H. Bethe, C. B. Dwight, S. Ahmi, J. M. Kaneakua, S. K. Kaailau, Hakuolu, A. von Gravemeyer, Rev. Mr. Jackman, Rev. Father Meyer, Hop Yune, Mrs. T. G. Seong, Chin Dock, Young Hee, Young Ping, Lee Long and wife, Aming, A. You and 55 deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, Otober 3.—W. H. Rice and wife, Charles Rice, C. E. Copeland, C. Christian, H. Hiraoka, Hee Hook, Sam Kee, Ah Yon and 53 on deck.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, October 1—Volcano: Miss Farnham, Miss F. de C. Miller, Miss Julia Weber, Miss G. Peters, W. D. Wilcox, the Misses Ballou, Miss L. L. Smith. Way ports: Mrs. J. L. Richardson, Miss Jennings, the Misses Morgan, H. C. Austin, G. N. Day, Dr. Grossman, J. W. Bergstrom, H. P. King, J. M. Oat, J. N. Brann, H. McMillan, Rev. S. Mine Kishi, Jno. Phillips, C. S. Bradford, C. E. Egan, Minister H. E. Cooper, C. J. Falk and wife, K. Hoshina and servant, J. Tilloir, J. M. Jones, Mrs. Apoi and child, Capt. Sharpless, H. T. Hayselden, W. J. Kane, F. S. Lyman, W. Rocky, F. M. Swanzy, L. Busnell, H. Waterhouse, Miss Marks, Miss Hughes, Rev. C. H. Tompkins, Rev. L. Byrde, and about 85 deck.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Day.	Sept. Oct.	Barom. 9 a.m.	Barom. 2 p.m.	Therm. Min.	Therm. Max.	Rain in 24 h. 9 a.m.	Hrs. 9 a.m.	Clouds.	Wind.	Force.
S	25	30.04	30.02	71	83	07	71	3	ENE	4
S	26	30.07	30.05	73	84	03	64	5	ENE	3
M	27	30.07	29.97	72	84	04	68	5	ENE	2
T	28	30.08	30.01	70	87	00	68	6	ENE	2
W	29	30	30.05	70	87	03	72	2	ENE	4
T	30	30	30.05	70	87	02	71	7	ENE	4
F	1	30	30.07	70	86	04	70	7	ENE	4

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	Oct.	High Tide Large.	High Tide Small	Low Tide Large	Low Tide Small	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
		a.m.		p.m.	a.m.			p.m.
Mon.	4	11.20		6 38	2 56	5 32	5 44	2.7
		p.m.	a.m.					
Tue.	5	0 17	0.2	7 8	4.42	5.32	5 43	2.48
Wed.	6	1.4	1.0	7.34	6.4	5.33	5.43	3.23
Thur.	7	1.46	1.50	7.58	7.22	5.33	5.42	4 0
Frid	8	2.24	2.30	8.20	8 27	5.33	5.41	4.38
		a.m.	p.m.					
Sat.	9	3.6	3.0	8 40	9.18	5.33	5 40	5.6
Sun	10	3 42	3.28	8.56	10.7	5.34	5.39	5.41

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 11h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

NOTICE.

During my absence from the country, Mr. J. C. Long of Makawao, will act for me under full power of attorney.

W. F. POGUE.

Makawao, Maui, Oct. 2, 1897.
4729-3t 1904-3t

NOTICE.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) will purchase all kinds of produce, fruits and poultry in either large or small quantities. Persons residing on Oahu or any of the other Islands having turkey, chickens, eggs, butter, oranges, limes, alligator pears or any other kind of marketable produce, fruits or poultry, can send the same to them and get the market price.

Honolulu 7th Sept., 1897.
4707-tf 1897-tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARTHA N. SPENCER,
Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, Deceased.

Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August, 6, 1897. 1888-td

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	
BELGIC	Oct. 12	CITY OF PEKING	Oct. 9
PERU	Oct. 22	CHINA	Oct. 28
RIO DE JANEIRO	Nov. 9	BELGIC	Nov. 6
GAELIC	Nov. 19	COPTIC	Nov. 25
DORIC	Dec. 10	RIO DE JANEIRO	Dec. 4
CHINA	Dec. 19	CITY OF PEKING	Dec. 25

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co.

—AGENTS.—

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Godfrey Rhodes, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Nancy Rhodes having been filed, notice is hereby given, that Friday, October 29, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

Honolulu, Sept. 24, 1897.
1902-3tT

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Alexander Gordon Hutcheon, of Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

It is ordered that Friday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Hilo, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, Hawaii, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1897.

By the Court:

DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk.

1900-3tT

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Trowbridge of Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Katie Trowbridge, having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Court House at Hilo, Hawaii, is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, Hawaii, September 10, 1897.

By the Court:

DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk.

1900-3tT

IN THE CIRCUIT OOURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Alexander Moore of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by J. T. Wayson, a creditor of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to David Dayton, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, September 17, 1897.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

1900-3tT

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the Annual Meeting of the Maui Fisheries Company, Limited, held at Wailuku, Maui, on September 6, 1897, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. H. Bailey.....President
Sam Sing.....Treasurer and Secretary

SAM SING,
Secretary.

Wailuku, Maui, Sept. 6, 1897.
1902-4tT

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday	Oct. 12	Tuesday	Nov. 23
Friday	Oct. 22	Friday	Dec. 3
Tuesday	Nov. 2	*Tuesday	Dec. 14
*Friday	Nov. 12	Thursday	Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Oct. 8	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Tuesday	Oct. 19	Friday	Dec. 10
Friday	Oct. 29	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Tuesday	Nov. 9	Friday	Dec. 31
Friday	Nov. 19		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE From San Francisco or Vancouver—		LEAVE For San Francisco or Vancouver—	
Peking	Oct. 9	Belgic	Oct. 12
Australia	Oct. 12	Alameda	Oct. 14
Moana	Oct. 21	Australia	Oct. 20
Miowera	Oct. 26	Peru	Oct. 22
China	Oct. 28	Warrimoo	Nov. 1
Belgic	Nov. 6	R. Janeiro	Nov. 9
Australia	Nov. 9	Mariposa	Nov. 11
Alameda	Nov. 18	Australia	Nov. 17
Warrimoo	Nov. 23	Gaelic	Nov. 19
Coptic	Nov. 25	Aorangi	Nov. 26
R. Janeiro	Dec. 4	Moana	Dec. 9
Australia	Dec. 7	Doric	Dec. 10
Mariposa	Dec. 16	Australia	Dec. 15
Aorangi	Dec. 21	China	Dec. 19
Peking	Dec. 25	Miowera	Dec. 24

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark FOOHNG SUEY will sail from New York for Honolulu ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 1ST.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO, Ltd., Honolulu Agents.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.